Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

No. 15,964 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

ENTIRE BURMA IS IMPRESSED BY TOJO TALK

Premier's Radio Message to Burmese Nation Gives Impetus to Work of New State

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Head of State Says Country Grateful to Japan for Helping Abandon Materialism

Domei

RANGOON, September 3.—The message to the people of Burma which was broadcast by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo on the night of September 1 was at once translated into Burmese and relayed to the entire Burmese nation by all the broadcasting stations in Burma the same night and produced a tremendous impression on the Burmese who are pushing the construction of a new State and the consummation of the war they are conducting jointly with Japan.

The authorities of the Burmese Government, speaking for the people who have a keen sense of gratitude to Japan, made the following remarks:

"With deep respect and great expectations, the people of Burma are always looking forward to words of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo. They are aware that the words spoken by Prime Minister Tojo are straightforward expressions of what is in the depths of his heart. In the statements concerning Burma which Prime Minister Tojo issued on many occasions, he spoke of the observance of the moral principle underlying the founding of Japan. This occasioned the people of Burma to feel respect and attachment for the Prime Minister.

"Prime Minister Tojo is outstanding among the leaders of Japan who have strengthened the friendship between the Japanese and Burmese peoples. He taught us to discard the materialism of America and Britain, showed us the supreme ideas of sincerity and justice, and initiated us into the principle of Hakko Ichiu which would make Asia a place where all will be secure and enjoy their work. The message the Prime Minister has sent to us a month after Burma became independent reminds us of the state of things that prevailed when the Prime Minister made the declarations of grave importance concerning the independence of Burma on January 28 and June 16. The message of condolence of Prime Minister Tojo to the spirits of the Japanese and Burmese officers and men who were killed in action and his determination to make Asia strong for the sake of a final victory in the war are directly expressive of the characteristics of the age in which we are living. Japan and Prime Minister Tojo offer an example of the extent to which spiritual basis and direction can lead a State.

"The Head of State of Burma made the statement on August 31: 'A day is sure to come when Burma will feel more grateful for the act that Japan made us abandon materialistic ideas and return to the far nobler spiritual basis than for the fact that Japan enabled us to get independence.'

"The significance of Prime Minister Tojo's present message to the people of Burma lies in the fact that it came just a month after the new State of Burma took its first step in its new history according to Oriental morality whose characteristics are spiritual training and activity and absolute leadership. We got this new fundamental policy of Burma from the great Japanese Empire and Prime Minister Tojo."

ECONOMIES SLATED IN BUDGET SPENDING

Cabinet Decides to Save ¥453,000,000

About ¥453,000,000 is to be economized in the course of spending the 1943-44 budgetary appropriations, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting Friday. The Board of Information issued a communique on the matter at 4 p.m. The principle economies are to be effected in the execution of the estimates compiled in accordance with the allocations of mobilization materials to each Ministry on the basis of the material mobilization plan adopted on April 30 and will also be made possible by delays in the promulgation of the ordinances governing official organization. Changes in the economic and other conditions since the compilation of the budget will also enable economies to be made.

Throne Listens to Lecture On Marine Transportation

Cabinet Adviser Kamesaburo Yamashita Is Awed By Unparalleled Honors Which He Transmits to Members of Maritime Body

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to summon Kamesaburo Yamashita, Cabinet adviser, to the Imperial Palace Friday morning and to listen to his lecture on the subject "On the Increase and Strengthening of Maritime Transportation."

His Imperial Majesty listened ardently for about an hour to Mr. Yamashita's lecture which began in the ante-chamber at 10 a.m.

Those who were privileged to hear the lecture were Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma.

Transmits Honors

Shortly after his withdrawal from the Imperial Palace, Mr. Yamashita summoned about 60 leading members of the Maritime Transportation Society, Association of National Service through Maritime Transportation, Shipping Management Society, Marine Affairs Development Society, and Shipping Society to the Dai-Toa Kaikan at 2:30 p.m. the same day and transmitted to them the great honors conferred on all those interested in maritime transportation. The attendants firmly pledged themselves to meet the gracious Imperial Wishes by achieving their duties faithfully and effectively.

Mr. Yamashita respectfully made the following statement:

"It is with awe and trepidation for me to state here that, in spite of busy State affairs, His Imperial Majesty is ever paying His attention to the increase and strengthening of the Empire's fighting potentialities and listened to lectures on various key industries several times late last month.

"I, a humble subject of His Imperial Majesty, today had the honor of making a lecture in the August Presence. This morning I went to the Imperial Palace and respectfully delivered a lecture on the status quo of Japan's maritime transportation and on measures for increasing and strengthening it.

"I state here with awe and trepidation that His Imperial Majesty listened to my lecture in fine spirits and with enthusiasm throughout. To add to my great honors, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to put various questions to me. Needless to add, I am a mere old incapable man, but it affords me boundless honors that I was unexpectedly summoned to the Imperial Palace and made a lecture on shipping, to which I have devoted more than 40 years of my life, right in the Imperial presence. Words fail to describe adequately the immense honors accorded me.

"The unparalleled honors are not solely of my own, but should be shared by the shipping circles at large. I am really moved by the great honors and at the same time am firmly resolved to concentrate my best efforts together with all others interested in the same business on the increase and strengthening of Japan's shipping, considering the great responsibility imposed on me. This is the way to serve the gracious Imperial Favors."

His Imperial Majesty listened to the lectures of industrial leaders seven times prior to Mr. Yamashita's. Admiral Teijiro Toyoda was the first person to make his lecture on iron and steel industry on August 16. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi was the second, making a lecture on machine tool industry on August 18. On August 20 His Imperial Majesty listened to a lecture of Ginjiro Fujihara on Japanese industry and its efficiency. It was on August 23 that Kiyoshi Goko delivered a lecture on aircraft industry in the August presence. Chuji Suzuki on August 25 made a lecture on light metal industry. Kenjiro Matsumoto on August 27 did the same on coal mining and Tadaatsu Ishiguro on August 30 made a lecture on staple foodstuffs. All these seven persons are Cabinet advisers.

HOPKINS AVERS WAR WILL LAST TILL 1945

Makes Prediction If Anti-Axis, Reds Cooperate; 5 Years Longer if Unity Broken

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—The statement of Harry Hopkins, a member of President Franklin Roosevelt's brain trust and Chairman of the United States Production Planning Board, that even if cooperation with the Soviet Union went well the war would last until 1945 and if that cooperation should be lost the war would be prolonged another five years caused considerable stir in Washington.

As if to pour cold water on the optimistic sentiments rearing their heads in America owing to the recent developments on the European Front, Hopkins wrote in the American Magazine that even if all went well with the anti-Axis-Soviet cooperation, the war would continue until about 1945 and if the anti-Axis camp should lose the support of the Red Army the war would drag on for another five years.

This remark apparently caused much commotion in Washington political circles and the people, although he did not forget to count the 'chicks before the eggs were hatched' and even set a definite time for the victory of the anti-Axis forces.

According to a dispatch from Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was asked at a press conference at the State Department today what he thought of Hopkin's statement that the war would continue another two years.

Hull diplomatically replied that the Government had warned the people against undue optimism on two occasions and that it was of primary importance that every American whether on the front or behind the lines should make superhuman efforts until the last moment.

"But what is the idea of Hopkins supposing that we'd lose the co-

(Continued on Page 2)

LOW U.S. PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS IS HIT

Yankee Optimism Delaying Output Schedule, Says Commentator Baldwin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Pointing out that American munitions production was not increasing as planned, Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, wrote as follows in the July 19 issue of that paper:

"The production of munitions in America cannot reach its peak within this year, and even supposing that it proceeds according to plan it will probably be sometime next year when the peak is reached.

"In order to make it possible to produce the required amounts of the necessary munitions at present it is necessary to revise the production schedule and to actualize the staggering production increase planned by Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Bureau.

"But the munitions output in the past two months have not even reached the scheduled amount. This is chiefly because the Americans are afflicted with the characteristically American illness of optimism; believing without reason that victory is near."

Meat Shortage Severe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—The meat situation in the United States has gone from bad to worse resulting in the rampancy of open profiteering and black marketing, according to a Washington report reaching here today.

In order to curb these practices and allow a better distribution of meat, the United States Wartime Food Bureau has hit upon an emergency measure. It calls for a temporary lift on the present ban placed on the slaughtering of cattle to be effective for the months of September and October.

The authorities concerned claim, however, that as far as the ration-

(Continued on Page 2)

CRITICAL STATE OF AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY SEEN

Manpower and Material Resources Are Now in Alarming State of Exhaustion

RESTRICTIONS ARE SEVERE

Commodity Prices Continue to Rise in Spite of Government's Efforts to Curb Them

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—Australia, which has been turned into a base for counter-offensive operations against Japan in the Pacific battle zone, is supplying the requirements of the officers and men of the American expeditionary force in Australia whose size is ever expanding. Thus the manpower and material resources of Australia are seen in an alarming state of exhaustion. There are increasing indications that the people of Australia are finding it more difficult every day to maintain life as a nation.

The following picture of conditions in Australia in wartime may be built up on various reports which have lately reached Buenos Aires from Australia:

"The Australian Government is exerting itself to maintain commodity prices at proper levels. In spite of this, prices are going higher and higher. Retail price indices have gone up 138 per cent since Japan entered the war.

"In this way living expenses are mounting with irresistible force. Lately the Government has arranged for the enforcement of a system of subsidies to growers of tea and potatoes, and producers of textile goods. The measure is not much of an aid to the solution of Australia's domestic economic difficulties. Manifestly Australian economy has slipped out of joint and it looks as though the manpower resources of that country have been exhausted completely.

Cities Overpopulated

"On the other hand, there is an excess of population in most Australian cities. This is a factor in the further aggravation of the food situation in the cities which are already suffering from a severe shortage of foodstuffs.

"It is a most difficult thing in Australia to get maid-servants. Thanks to the famine in commodities, many people are managing to live by collecting empty tins and cigaret boxes.

"The clothes worn by the Australians are worn to shreds. It is also extremely difficult to get matches or paper. It is practically impossible to obtain razor blades. It is out of the question to get gold or tennis balls. A long queue at a barber's shop is a common sight in Australia of today. One must count oneself fortunate if one gets a hair-crop after waiting for an hour. Getting a meal at a restaurant is as laborious as getting the hair cropped. Moreover, the food served is coarse. There is a ban on meals of more than three courses. In American money the price of breakfast at an Australian restaurant is restricted to 45 cents, that of the noon meal to 55 cents, and that of the evening meal to 72 cents.

"It requires six weeks for one to have one's shoes re-soled. One is fortunate if one can get a watch repaired in less than five months. The owner of an automobile who gets four gallons of gasoline a month must consider himself lucky.

"There are extremely severe restrictions on horse-racing, sports, and all sorts of amusement. The

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE PREPARING FOR OFFENSIVE TO GRAB BURMA

Anglo-American Air Force in India Is Being Steadily Expanded

TINSUKIA BASE BLASTED

With End of Rainy Season Approaching, Enemy Makes Desperate Efforts

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ON THE BURMESE FRONT, September 3.—The enemy air force in India is being steadily expanded for the purpose of launching the much-advertised Anglo-American offensive on Burma to wrest it back with the end of the rainy season.

The Anglo-American air force in India, including Indian air units, is estimated at a thousand and several hundred planes. Numerically, therefore, a steep increase has taken place since April when it was announced as 600 planes.

The new situation in the Mediterranean has enabled the enemy to speed up their replacement in India and of late aircraft are being supplied to the Indian air force at the rate of X X planes. As the British strength in India had not recovered from the many blows it had received on various fronts, the mainstay of the Indian air force is the American strength.

Stationed at Calcutta

The units in eastern India have a strength of 500—600 planes with the bulk of the number stationed in Calcutta and Midnapore to the west. These together with the other units scattered throughout India make up the thousand and several hundred planes.

In eastern India alone they have about 90 airdromes and the air defense and other organizations have been quite carefully worked out. The United States air force, in addition, is not to be despised as it is conceivable that it would participate in the offensive on Burma. Transportation by air between India and China is also quite brisk and the United States air force in Chungking-ruled China is being steadily reinforced.

The enemy's air raids on Burma have been continued unabated even during the rainy season and large-sized bombers have come in considerably large formations. It is expected that with the rainy season over, they would come in a formation of about 100.

The enemy are fully aware of the difference in prowess between the Japanese airmen and themselves and they are thus avoiding a frontal clash as much as they could. Their bombings therefore are chiefly aimed at transport roads, bridges and defenseless villages.

Tinsukia Base Blasted

The foregoing may sound as if the enemy air force in India has considerable striking power but the fact is that the group of airdromes in Tinsukia, the sole contact base for transit with Chungking, have been thoroughly blasted by the Japanese. The Chungking air force has been placed completely under the control of the Americans, while the voice of the Americans in the Indian air force has steadily grown stronger.

The British, fearing any progress of this situation have strictly fixed the assignments of the different units so as to maintain their prestige. This has given rise to friction with the American air officers who are undertaking the strategic planning, so that close coordination is lacking between the Americans and British. This is being reflected in the activities of the first-line

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON FORCES BLAST 125 VESSELS OF ENEMY IN SOLOMONS FIGHTING

13 Enemy Planes Shot Down In Attack on Kulambangra

Nippon Forces Repulse Raid by 154 Hostile Aircraft On Thursday Afternoon; Chungking Admits Damage on Kienow Airfield

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 3.—Moving persistently in concentrated attacks on Japanese bases the enemy again raided Kulambangra Island on Thursday afternoon with formations of fighters and bombers numbering 154 planes. The Japanese immediately fought back and shot down 13 of them. Several men on our side were wounded.

In this latest raid the enemy used Bell P-39 and Vought-Sikorski F4U fighters, Consolidated B-24 and North American B-25 bombers, Grumman T.B.F. torpedo planes, and Douglas dive bombers.

The enemy also raided Japanese positions on Kulambangra on early Tuesday morning with more than 80 fighters and bombers and had seven of its planes shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Chungking Admits Damage

Domei

CANTON, September 3.—Chungking broadcasts admit that tremendous damage was caused to the airfield at Kienow in Fukien Province when Japanese air units mass-raided that field early on Wednesday morning and dropped numerous large-sized bombs. The enemy was hastening repairs on the runway there when the Japanese Army's air units hit that field and demolished it.

Kienow is the base which the American air force in China is working feverishly, whenever possible, to build up as the only base from which to raid Japan Proper. Each time the enemy shows indications of action, however, the Japanese air units raid it and smash the enemy's attempts.

292 Hostile Planes Destroyed in August, Figures Reveal

19 TRANSPORTS SUNK

Foe Also Suffered Casualties Of No Less Than 3,000 On Land

Composite war results scored by Imperial Forces for August in the Solomons area with New Georgia, Kulambangra and Vella Lavella islands as the center of furious fighting reveal that the enemy has been dealt a severe blow.

The Japanese Forces sank 19 enemy transports, severely damaged two and wrecked 11 other transports; sank one cruiser, severely damaged three and wrecked three others; sank two light-cruisers or large destroyers; sank three destroyers, severely damaged three, and wrecked five others; sank 12 torpedo-boats, severely damaged two and wrecked seven others; sank 28 and wrecked 16 landing barges; sank one and wrecked two tug-boats; and sank five other vessels.

271 Planes Downed

The Imperial Forces also shot down 271 and wrecked 21 enemy aircraft.

Besides the above, the enemy suffered casualties on land of no less than 3,000.

These results were disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Friday as follows:

"1. The war situation in the Solomons area with New Georgia Island, Kulambangra Island and Vella Lavella Island as the center of operation is as furious as ever since last reported.

"(1) The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces, which have been fighting the enemy in the littoral area north of Munda and the Bairoko area on New Georgia Island, have dealt a severe blow to the enemy. These Forces since August 28 have been engaged in a severe fighting on islands lying between Kulambangra Island and New Georgia Island.

"(2) No ground fighting has yet been staged on Vella Lavella Island. The enemy is still reinforcing its fighting strength.

"2. Composite war results for August scored as a result of brave fighting of the Japanese Navy Air Units, Surface Units and Ground Units on the spot follow:

Damage to the Enemy

	Sunk	Severely damag'd	Wrecked
Transports:			
Large-sized	10	1	10
Medium-sized	6	1	—
Small-sized	3	—	1
Warships:			
Cruisers	1	3	3
Light-cruisers or large destroyers	2	—	—
Destroyers	3	3	5
Torpedo-boats	12	2	7
Landing barges	28	—	16
Tug-boats	1	—	2
Other vessels	5	—	—

Aircraft: Shot down, 271; wrecked, 21.

Besides the above, enemy casualties on land total no less than 3,000.

Damage on Our Side

	Sunk	Severely damag'd	Self-blasted or have not returned
Destroyers	1	1	—
Landing barges	4	3	—
Small vessels	3	—	—
Aircraft	—	—	57

FASCIST OFFICIALS NABBED IN ROUND-UP

Many Prominent Leaders Incarcerated; Assets of Count Ciano Seized

Domei

ROME, September 2.—The Italian Government has appointed a special commission through which it is inquiring strictly into the property of Fascist leaders and is arresting them right and left as well as confiscating their assets.

Franco Jacomoni, a former Ambassador, was arrested today in Casale, northern Italy, while Raffaello Riccardi, former Minister of Trade and International Payments, was arrested in Rome.

The investigations into the property of Fascist leaders have become quite extensive in scope and former members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and other notables have been subjected to domiciliary search and arrest.

Roberto Farinatti, former Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party, Edmondo Rossoni, former member of the Cabinet, Guiseppe Bottai, ex-Minister of Education, Achille Starace, a secretary of the Fascist Party, have already been indicted on the charge of having enriched themselves by dishonest means.

The Stefani News Agency, after reporting on the measures taken by the Government against these Fascist leaders, gave prominence to the following item concerning the property of Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the Holy See:

"The authorities have made special inquiry into the property of Count and Countess Ciano and have carried out extensive confiscations. According to the official communique, the authorities have seized the Count's grand mansion in Rome and all the vast fortune concealed by him throughout Italy."

ENEMY BLIND-BOMBS PISA

Three Raids Made on Ancient City Destroying Many Buildings

Domei

ROME, September 2.—Anti-Axis air forces carried out three blind bombing raids on Pisa, historic ancient city of Italy, on August 31, and within 20 minutes of bombing, almost all the buildings in the central section of the city were demolished. The casualties must have been considerable, but actual figures are not yet known.

Pisa is an old Italian city in the northern part of the country, with a population of about 60,000. The city is particularly famous for the Leaning Tower, which is regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

AMERICAN RIDICULES U.S. KISKA BOMBING

Time Magazine Writer Says Only Damage Done Was to An Anti-Aircraft Gun

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—When the Americans were fooled completely by the perfect Japanese movement out of Kiska and bombed and bombarded that island for over twenty days after it was totally uninhabited, they became the laughing stock of the whole world. Now an American, Robert Sherrod of Time magazine, laughs bitterly and points out that the American bombing raids on Kiska were absolutely ineffective. Says Sherrod in the August 31 issue of Time, "As far as I know the only damage done to the Japanese by American bombing was the destruction of just one seven-millimeter anti-aircraft gun."

The article in Time is as follows:

"From August 1 on the Americans bombed Kiska 106 times and bombarded it 15 times but I could not help laughing at the ineffectiveness of these attacks, especially the bombing from the air. In the past 14 months the Americans bombed the island several hundred times but only one or two direct hits were ever made on buildings. The destruction of the various facilities on the island was done by the Japanese themselves when they left, and whenever the Americans did some damage to the Japanese planes in their hangars this was a result of starting and not bombing.

"The Americans would bomb the hangars and think that much damage was done and then find a truck perfectly undamaged standing just where it was before the bombing occurred. The American air forces made the six guns positioned on the beach their main objective and repeatedly attacked it for several months but were unable to score a direct hit on even one of the guns. As far as I know the only damage dealt the Japanese by American bombing was the destruction of just one seven-millimeter anti-aircraft gun. There will be no results no matter how many such ineffective attacks are carried out. There is a great need to recognize the importance of accurate bombing of skillfully camouflaged objectives."

FOE LANDS IN ITALY

Domei

ROME, September 3.—(Urgent) The Italian High Command at noon today announced that anti-Axis forces have landed on the southern district of the mainland of Italy.

THAI VISITORS ARE FETED

Members of Military Mission Given Tea Party by Yamamoto

The members of the Thai Military Mission now sojourning in Tokyo were invited to a tea party Friday afternoon by Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto. The party, held at the official residence of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, was attended by Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, the Thai Deputy Defense Minister, heading the Thai guests, and all the section heads of the Ministry headed by Vice-Minister Yamamoto.

The party went into a pleasant conversation touching different topics of the day.

Filipino Students' Appreciation of Japan Seen in Letters Sent to Their Families

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—Many letters are arriving here daily from the 27 Filipino students who were sent to Japan to study its language and customs, all unanimously expressing gratitude for kind consideration accorded them and the firm determination to prepare themselves as future leaders of the new Philippines, it is learned.

Among the happy families receiving mails was that of Francisco Lavides, executive secretary of the Executive Commission, who proudly showed a letter written in Japanese from his son who revealed the students were living well regulated lives in clean, roomy quarters with plenty of food. He says in part: "I am fast acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Japanese language. What I had learned in Manila during the preliminary training period, I have been able to double in the few weeks that I have been here."

Benjamin Osias, son of assistant director general of the Kalibapi, Camilo Osias, wrote: "I am studying as assiduously as you would expect. Even as you admonished me, I am pursuing my literary efforts to grasp the broader aspects of education, in order that I may attain the qualities necessary to stand as a leader, and not only along the architectural line."

ENEMY IN DILEMMA OVER NEXT WAR ACT

Manchester Guardian Sees Long Parleys Ahead for Chiang, Mountbatten

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—According to an article appearing in the Manchester Guardian, it anticipates an early meeting between Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who heads the newly-established anti-Axis southeastern Asia command, but predicts that long conferences probably would be necessary before agreement would be reached on how to strike Japan, it was reported here today.

The article in gist follows:

"The anti-Axis militarists hold divergent views regarding the anti-Axis strategy for the Pacific war. There are two main opposing ideas. The first plan advocates a major attack on Burma to be the most important move that the anti-Axis can make in the Pacific War.

"The second plan favors the warfare of attrition be carried on against Japan until the European campaign is completed, releasing sufficient forces from Ceylon and Australia for an all-out offensive against the entire Southern Regions.

"Advocates of the second plan argue that the mountainous topography of Burma affords natural defense, consequently a major Burma campaign would last a long time and entail heavy cost of manpower and materials.

"The advocates of the first plan say that it is necessary for the Anglo-Americans to exploit Chungking's manpower in order to defeat the strong Japanese Forces, consequently the Burma Road must be reopened so that Chungking can receive modern arms. Besides Chungking is the only major base from where Japan could be bombed extensively. Therefore the Burma Road must be reopened in order to permit the movement of aviation supplies to Chungking."

Commenting on the article, informed quarters said: "Anti-Axis strategists favoring the reopening of the Burma Road are obviously counting on an enormous slaughter of Chungking's manpower in order to bring about the defeat of Japan, and are adopting tactics similar to that they are now using in the European front where the Anglo-Americans are placing the main burden of fighting on the Soviets against Germany. It is a big question whether Anglo-Americans can duplicate in East Asia the same situation as in Europe, prevailing upon the Chungking forces to take up the role played by the Soviet Union.

"Chiang Kai-shek is not likely to be satisfied with just the reopening of the Burma supply route and the obtaining of material aid from the United States and Britain, but will demand that the United States and Britain assume the major fighting against Japan."

In regard to the second plan the same quarter said: "The glaring defect in this plan is the anti-Axis' hopeful anticipation of the defeat of Germany. Furthermore the anti-Axis are unanimously agreed that Japan's war structure is becoming more and more consolidated with each passing week in East Asia, and the war of attrition against Japan's outpost defense line is meaningless unless the anti-Axis can quickly divert sufficient troops to the Pacific area to challenge effectively Japan's formidable land, sea and air forces in a major-offensive."

REICH POLICY FOR DANES TO SEE DRASTIC CHANGE

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—The prompt action taken by the German officials in Denmark in proclaiming martial law in order to crush the latest attempt of sabotage in Danish war industries is certain to make a drastic change in the future German policy toward Denmark, stated observers here today.

According to delayed reports received from Denmark, it is becoming more markedly evident that British saboteurs were responsible for instigating the disturbance. It is recalled that Germany proclaimed martial law throughout Denmark on August 29.

It was also reported that the Danish cabinet tendered their resignation to King Christian X.

CHUNGKING STUDENTS SENT

1,200 to Study in America and England This Year

Domei

CANTON, September 2.—The Chungking regime today announced its decision to send 1,200 students to England, and America to pursue higher studies this year, according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

According to the plan as formulated, the Ministry of Communications is sending 300 students, the Ministry of Economic Affairs 200 students and the Ministry of Education 700 students.

Eight Lookout Men Report Enemy Landing on Rendova

Gallant Band Works Way Across Foe-Infested Waters By Small Boat to Reach Munda and Inform of Americans' Strength and Positions

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, September 2.—When the enemy landed on Rendova Island on June 30, a band of eight Japanese soldiers, who were on the island as a lookout detachment, worked their way across the enemy-filled island and across the enemy-infested channel and then back to Munda to report on the situation on Rendova. The detachment, headed by Sergeant Kotaro Nakamura, took four days to cut across the island and another two to row in a battered old boat across the waters lying between Rendova and Munda. The indomitable band completed its mission after experiencing many narrow escapes.

It was on June 24 that the lookout detachment landed on Rendova and six days later, on the early morning of June 30, the men saw a huge American convoy anchor off the harbor of Rendova and start landing operations, using a hundred and several score launches and boats. The men had not yet had breakfast, but immediately took their positions to meet the enemy. Against the huge numbers of the enemy landing in a continuous stream, however, they could do nothing so they moved back 500 meters to a hill and hit back at the enemy from there.

Move Into Foe's Midst

The thing that hurt was that the Japanese men did not have any artillery, and though, with the coming of night, they moved into the midst of the enemy and dealt much damage to them, they were driven back by enemy artillery, sustaining four casualties. The only thing left to do now was to work their way back to Munda and report on the situation. With that as their motive the men decided to move across to the western coast of the island.

They backed their way over the mountain for one, two, three days and on the fourth, July 4, they came out on a beach, at a point midway between Rendova Harbor and Point Vannetta. Here the men came upon a lone red-roofed house, and by it found a battered old boat. The commander of the lookout unit decided to repair this boat and try to cross the water to Munda. The channel between Rendova and Munda was infested with enemy vessels and to attempt to cross it on this decrepit boat was nothing short of asking to be smashed.

Repair Boat

But it had to be done. Sergeant Kotaro Nakamura, commander of the lookout detachment, Corporal Kiichi Matsuda and the six other men of the group started immediately on repairing the boat. The men took off their underwears and tore them up and used the bits of cloth to fill and close up the many holes on the boat. The oar was made by cutting a two and a half foot square board found in the boat into six pieces and then tying the pieces together with rope.

Around 5 p.m. it became dark and when it became darker still the men got on the boat and started off for Munda. Sounds of enemy motorboats could be heard frequently. When it was quiet the sound of the creaking oar sounded so loud that the men whispered to each other, "Don't make any noise, or else we'll be found by the enemy." Water began to seep into the boat. The leaks had to be filled in by more pieces of underwear.

There was no compass and the captain of the boat, Sergeant Nakamura and his men had to navigate by the stars. Around midnight the weather turned bad. Rain started falling and then the wind rose, the waves covering the boat and soaking everybody wet. The boat was tossed about like a leaf and the men all became seasick. Several times while they were groaning seasick on the boat, enemy motor boats passed within 12 to 18 feet of them. Each time they ducked and held their breath and were not discovered.

After about four hours the storm subsided and they could see a ship before them. It was an enemy tugboat. Behind that ship was an island. That was Rendova. "Hell's bells we have come to Rendova Harbor!" cried the Sergeant who was captain of the boat and his men. And until daylight they rowed with all their might in the opposite direction. They had nothing to eat and they were dead tired. It would be dangerous to move during daytime so they lay down on the bottom of the boat and slept with the glaring sun beating down on them. It was dusk when they awoke. And they started to row for Munda again.

Sometime later something which seemed to be an enemy vessel started to come after them. Each of the men gripped a hand grenade in his hand ready to fight should the enemy come upon them. But the enemy veered away and the second crisis passed. After a while they came upon an uninhabited island. It was not New Georgia. There was nothing to do, so they slept under the palm trees on the beach that night. Next morning, Sergeant Nakamura and Corporal Matsuda went to scout the beach and by tremendous luck picked up five Japan-made cans of salmon. The men feasted on the salmon, the first food they had in two days.

Start Out Again

With their bellies now full, the men felt that Munda couldn't be far off and started off again with the coming of dusk. It started to rain again but the men did not mind. "There are comrade units on X X island," they said and pointed in that direction. They rowed on and on through the sheets of falling rain but they did not seem to be making much headway and soon they were discouraged. But they encouraged each other when Corporal Matsuda said, "I've got a feeling I know which way to go, let's try once more."

Corporal Matsuda was right. The next morning they unexpectedly made Munda and tied up at Pier No. 2. They were helped up by the members of the Navy Defense Forces. They were happy but they could not see. They were able to see so well up till then but once they were on land their strength seeped out of them. Sergeant Nakamura and Corporal Matsuda held up by the sailors reported to Commander Suzuki of the X X Unit, of the tanks, armored cars, guns and personnel landed by the enemy and how they were distributed. So worn out by their ordeal were they that the report was made in whispers. But they made the report and thus carried out their duty.

Hopkins Avers War Will Last Till 1945

(Continued from Page 1)

operation of the Soviets?" Hull was asked. At this even the resourceful Hull had no reply to make.

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are quite good, entirely friendly. Maybe some microscopic issues may arise here and there but the friendly relations and understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States will not be affected," he declared.

Hull in this way could only reiterate assurances of "entirely" friendly relations between the two countries.

Shigemitsu Sees Tojo

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called on Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 1:30 p.m. Friday and talked on important matters.

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
80 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-5

SICILY CASUALTIES OF U.S. ANNOUNCED

McLoy Gives Out Only Part of Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Announcing the casualties suffered by the American forces in the Sicily operations, John McLoy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, gave out a list, as usual, in piecemeal.

In his announcement, he claimed 7,500 as the number of killed, wounded, and missing among the American forces who participated in the battle of Sicily. He also admitted the marked strengthening of Reich air defenses all over Europe.

He added further, it is reported, that against the anti-Axis forces operating in Western Europe the Axis air units have been gradually reinforced both in western Germany and the Italian mainland, and that Germany must have transferred a considerable number of fighting forces from the Eastern Front to these areas.

Foe Preparing For Offensive To Grab Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

units and a lack of unity in command is being acutely felt.

Even while the Americans, having undertaken long-distance bombing, are suffering from insufficient ground service, the British ground crew are looking nonchalantly on.

The primary task of the enemy fighting plane crew is to escape from the Japanese fighters. This is due in a large measure to the difference in performance between the Japanese planes which are now so well advertised and the American planes which are self-praised to the skies but mainly due to the difference in training between the fliers of the two countries.

The flight-lieutenant of the British air force whom the Japanese took prisoner at Akyab was commander of a fighter unit but he had received only six weeks of basic training, six weeks of elementary flying lessons and three months of intermediate flying lessons. Thus he became flight lieutenant in less than three months!

A certain squadron-leader used to be a clerk in an Australian agricultural firm. He enlisted for the air force and received only eight weeks of basic training and four months of flying lessons and became squadron-leader in only six months because he was a graduate of a high school.

The enemy officers who have received such poor training can execute blind-bombing but for them to maneuver fighter planes is out of the question. The greater part of the Indian airmen are assigned to outmoded planes and are engaged mainly in scouting. The British have Spitfire P-38's, Vought-Sikorsky F-4 U-1 fighters, P-40 F's and P-43 Republic Lancers as fighters and the old Blenheims are still being used, while middling Mosquitoes are expected to come out.

For night flying Wellington bombers are principally employed with Consolidated B-24's to support. The mainstay of the bombing force, however, is the American strength with B-24's and North American B-25's.

At any rate, the enemy air force in India is equipped for action and is frantically preparing for an offensive on Burma after the rainy season, endeavoring to revive the Burma Highway and dreaming of bombing the Japanese homeland. Poor in morale and skill, the enemy are relying on sheer volume and numbers to carry the day. Thus with the rainy season lifted from the Arakan Mountains, lively air engagements over that area are expected.

Two Filipino Violinists To Appear as Soloists With P.I. Symphony

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—For the forthcoming performance of the new Philippines Symphony Orchestra on September 12 at the Metropolitan Theater here, Manuel Bautista, the youthful violinist, and his celebrated teacher, Professor Vallejo, will appear as soloists. The two soloists will render Bach's Concerto in D Minor for two violins with Professor Hajime Ichikawa conducting the symphony. Also included in the program are Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and two movements from "Death and Maiden."

Low U.S. Production Of Munitions Is Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

ing of meat to individual families is concerned there will be no change in the rations but it is possible that they will be able to get a larger variety of meat such as veal, pork, and mutton. This will not in any way affect the amount of meat turned over to the United States army.

Stalemate Hits Industry

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—For breaking up the stalemate prevailing nowadays in the American war production, the authorities in charge of the United States Munitions Production Bureau are concentrating more efforts in boosting the war industries.

In this connection a recent issue of the American economic weekly, Iron Age, in describing the efforts put in on the production of tanks, said to the following effect:

"It is expected that when the orders now placed with many plants for the production of tanks are filled, these factories will gradually switch to some other manufactures, and as a result the manufacture of medium-sized tanks will be concentrated to three plants and light tanks to one plant.

"Some of those engine manufacturing factories that had turned to the making of tanks following the outbreak of the war have some months since given up this job and have switched back to their former engine manufacturing, while others have turned back to their former shipbuilding industry in which they have started the building of destroyers.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0636

GOVERNORS' TALKS HELD IN HSINKING

Premier Chang and Takebe Give Speeches

Domei

HSINKING, September 3.—Premier Chang Ching-hui and Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, were among the high officials who addressed this years' Second Conference of Provincial Governors of Manchoukuo which convened in the State Council building this morning.

The conference was attended by 19 governors and also the Mayor of Hsinking Special Municipality as well as representatives of the Kwantung Army, Concordia Association, South Manchuria Railway Company and other national policy organizations.

The conferees were luncheon guests of Premier Chang after which the conference was resumed to discuss measures for bolstering the fighting strength of the country and other pending questions.

This evening the conferees will be guests of General Yoshijiro Umezu Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

HAO NAMED HWAIAN CHIEF

Education Director of Training Corps Also Made Councilor

Domei

NANKING, September 2.—The National Government of China in a meeting of the Central Political Council today decided to appoint Hao Peng-chu, Education Director of the Officers' Training Corps, as Chief Administrator of Hwaian District in Kiangsu Province.

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SNGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath ..... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath ..... ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

Critical State Of Australian Economy Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

Australians, with their weakness for betting, have no means of satisfying this desire except by the patriotic lotteries.

"There is a strict enforcement of the commodities ration system. The weekly ration of butter is limited to eight ounces and that of tea to two ounces. As for tinned provisions, it is practically impossible to get them. Milk shops and bakeries have definite fields of activity beyond which they cannot operate. Living houses are scarce, and there are few hotels with unoccupied rooms.

"Australian troops have been sent to various parts of the world since the outbreak of the current war. The casualties among these Australians are tremendous. There are few young men to be met with in Australia. All youngsters have been drafted into the army. The ratio of Australian young men who have joined the colors to the population of Australia is such that it can be matched by the rate in America if 15,500,000 American young men have joined the army.

"The present Australian military service law prohibits the sending of Australian troops to areas other than the West Pacific. This law is coming under increasing fire from various quarters. The critics of the law were recently replied by Prime Minister Curtin, who recalled that the Australian troops who had joined the colors on the understanding that they were to be sent over to any place in the world at the time the Curtin Cabinet was formed two years ago totalled 267,000. He pointed out that the number of Australian troops who have joined up in their readiness to serve anywhere in the world reaches 530,000. He stressed that nearly 70 per cent of these troops joined the army under the agreement that they were to serve in areas other than the Southwest Pacific."

Cancer Expert Passes

PARIS. — The internationally known expert on cancer, Dr. Leon Girard, died here at the age of 42. He achieved the greatest successes in cancer research by the use of X-rays and like many other medical men fell victim to his profession.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL "Yamanouchi"
Di-Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Purulent Gynaecological Diseases, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

B1 B2
and other known factors of the
VITAMIN B COMPLEX
supplied richly by .....
WAKAMOTO
VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS
Prepared by Wakamoto Ltd. Tokyo

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine

UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS
TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kano, Managing Director

"Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"
MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
PRODUCERS and SELLERS of
COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

P.I. FIBER INDUSTRY IS ON SOLID FOOTING

Rope-Making on Factory Scale Shows Big Progress, Says Pedro Sabido

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—The fiber industry of the Philippines has been placed upon a solid footing during the past two years and the industrialization of many projects have already been launched which should contribute a large share in helping build up the Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Pedro Sabido, general manager of the National Abaca (manila hemp) Fiber Corporation.

As the Philippines holds a virtual monopoly in the production of the abaca, the industry when fully developed will prove of great value, Mr. Sabido pointed out, and reviewing the activities of the past two years he said, "the rehabilitation and revitalization of the industry were made possible only because of the wise guiding policies adopted by the authorities."

Mr. Sabido further disclosed the fact that today there are about 100,000 workers actively engaged in the industry, the outstanding feature of which is that it is mainly a home industry enabling thousands of women and children to participate in this useful and profitable occupation during their leisure time.

He went on to explain that after the planting and the harvesting of the fiber the actual manufacturing process is left in the hands of the home workers who have been organized into effective cooperatives.

He also revealed that the workers under the Abaca Corporation are now producing 4,000 sacks of abaca and maguey (another type of native fiber) daily and 5,000 to 10,000 fiber slippers daily in the Provinces of Camlain and Albay alone. In the Province of Oas more than 500 agas (species of fiber weed) baskets and in the Provinces of Albay and Soasogon 400 to 500 tons of knotted fiber are produced monthly.

In addition the home industry of rope making on a factory scale is making gigantic strides, which led Mr. Sabido to view the future with great expectancy and with hopes of multiplying home production of the finished products twenty-fold, making the Philippines not only self sufficient in abaca and hemp products but also to be able to supply the whole of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with these much needed items.

THAI GOVERNMENT TO PICK HEADS FOR NEW STATES

People's Assembly Passes Bill To Select Administrators From Native Populace

Domei

BANGKOK, September 2.—Following the incorporation of the four Malai States and the two Shan Provinces into Thailand, the Assembly of the People's Representatives unanimously passed a bill authorizing the Government to appoint administrators from among the native inhabitants of these territories.

This new measure was adopted in order to prevent any inconveniences that might be caused to the inhabitants of the affected area on account of their unfamiliarity with the Thai system of administration.

It will be recalled that a similar measure was adopted with good results regarding the administration of the regions acquired from French Indo-China.

REMITTANCES BY CHINESE IN MALAI TO CHINA SOAR

¥97,000 Sent to Canton, Hongkong, Hainan, Fukien and Chekiang Provinces

Domei

SHONAN, September 2.—Remittances of funds by Chinese residents in Malai to families in China have been on a continuous increase since April when remittances were first permitted to cover living expenses up to ¥100 per each remittance.

These remittances which were transmitted through money remittance agencies in both Malai and China totaled 150 items with a total value of ¥12,000 in April. The number of remittances has been rising sharply since then totaling 3,680 items with an aggregate amount of ¥97,000.

Remittances were made principally to Canton, Hongkong, Hainan Island as well as to Fukien and Chekiang Provinces.

Ski Collection Shown

HELSINKI.—The largest ski collection in the world is shown in the Finnish Sports Museum, which opened here in the Stadium. It contains 2,200 articles, of which 1,200 are skis. The second largest collection, with 900 skis, is in Sweden, and the third in Norway, with 600 skis.

Portrait of Burmese State Head

Ryohei Koiso, famed Japanese oil painter, who arrived in Burma some time ago as an artist dispatched by the Imperial Army, and who made a picture of the historic ceremony of the independence of Burma on August 1, recently called on Head of State Ba Maw at the Government building in Rangoon and painted his portrait as shown in above photo.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

OUR VICTORY CERTAIN

Bravery and Loyalty of 2,000 Heroes of Attu Further Attested to by Letters Sent Home by Them Before They Gallantly Met Death

The bravery and loyalty of the 2,000 defenders of Attu Island, who met death unflinchingly with a smile on their faces, is further attested to by letters and notes sent by them to their families and friends. All the missives indicated the fathomless loyalty of these men, their thoughts of defense of the homeland and the stability of conditions; not one contained worries over private interests or concerns. With such men of steel to uphold our ideals, Japan cannot help but emerge victorious in the current gigantic war, declares Domei.

"My eagerness to serve my country is daily increasing when thoughts of life or death no longer control me," the late Captain Akira Sato wrote, while the late Captain Toshio Hayashi stated, "I have no regret for my short life as I have been ever ready to dedicate it to our august Sovereign." In the words of these two captains, who transcended life and death in their spirit of loyalty to the Sovereign and of service to their Country, are shown the true fiber of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Dr. Shinzo Koizume, President of Keio University, commented as follows in regard to the serenity of mind of the fallen heroes: "No words can adequately describe the peerless feats of these soldiers. Confronted with death, Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, commander of the valiant force of men stationed on Attu, wrote in a memorandum, 'I hope we will be watched from above as we make our last attempt to pierce the enemy's position.' As I read these words, forbidden tears welled in my eyes. Among the two thousand were five graduates of our university. I could but bow my head in reverence to the spirit of these heroes."

Differences in Ethics

In comparing the basic difference in ethical principles of the Japanese and the British, Professor Koizumi stated: "At the time of the first World War, I was pursuing my studies abroad. When the London Times published a list of casualties, it classified them as "War Dead," "Wounded," and, under a big headline, "List of Names of Those Honored," in which latter was included the names of those taken prisoner. Again, with the commencement of the second World War, the same paper announced the British casualties by the same classification. To the Anglo-Saxon mind it seems that to be taken prisoner is no humiliation but rather an honor. The Japanese on the other hand, prefer death to life in captivity, as was exemplified by the action of the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and his 2,000 loyal men. The fact that the American units who conducted the recent landing operations on Kiska Island discharged volley upon volley of fire upon what they thought was the Japanese garrison, attests to the enemy's wholesome respect of the fearless and indomitable attitude of the Japanese.

"When fear of death is conquered, calmness and self-possession take its place. At this time of national emergency, it is more than ever necessary to be cool and self-possessed. Prime Minister Churchill evinced his bold spirit when he remarked, as the landing operation of the Germans on the British Isles was being widely rumored about, "We look forward to the coming of the Germans, and no doubt the fish in waters surrounding us also await their arrival.' What impudence, and yet what boldness! During the devastating German air raids on London, the British press nonchalantly remarked, 'The city now being shrouded in darkness, we are able to enjoy the beauty of a moonlight night which for so long has been blurred by the flood of electric lights.' In the face of hardships and difficulties, a daring and hardy spirit is indispensable," Professor Koizumi concluded, urging the people to follow the spirit of the two thousand who dedicated their young lives for the cause of their country.

Captain Kimura's Letter

Another letter, written by the late Captain Norio Kimura to his parents, reads in part as follows: "I hope that my monthly pay will be used to meet the expenses of visiting the village shrine and temple, and if anything remains please use it for the purchase of Government Bonds." What kindness and consideration, in the face of death! In thoughts he had returned to Japan, and was worrying over the national savings. Before his sincerity and love of country, we bow our heads in reverence.

In connection with the national savings, Takeshi Ujiie, head of the National Savings Bureau of the Finance Ministry, made the following remark: "Even the fighters at the foremost front are worried about the national savings. In the face of this eagerness, those behind the guns must endeavor to surpass the $27,000,000,000 goal at any cost. Savings is not only a personal requisite but at present is the duty of the people to the country. In order to carry the war to a successful close, the maximum amount of savings is indispensable. The first quarter of this fiscal year, that is, April, May and June, witnessed a fair result, the amount of national savings reaching the ¥7,900,000,000 mark.

"It is hoped that with the realization of invigorated industrial activities and a better understanding on the part of the people, the second quarter, or July, August, and September, will witness a still better result. I am happy to see that even the casual laborers, who hitherto have not taken much interest in savings, have recently organized a savings corporation. We must always keep in mind that those on the front also worry over conditions at home, and we must therefore be prepared to overcome any obstacles or setbacks lying in our path."

Souls Defend Island

Major-General Chuon Sakurai, in remarking on the heroic death of the two thousand at Attu, said, "Every one of the soldiers stationed on Attu met death in action. They were not defeated, and their souls will forever remain to defend the island. After they had decided to attempt a final dash into the enemy's position in the face of certain death, they wired their last message calmly and without a single mistake. Their calm mien as they confronted death now floats before my eyes. The enemy, on the other hand, were in utter consternation and mobilized about 20,000 men against the 2,000 Japanese. The Americans found the Japanese most formidable. They later reported that the bravery of the Japanese was beyond imagination.

"'We should serve our August Sovereign to the seventh death,' remarked Kusunoki Masashige, but in the case of the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and his men, they were determined to serve their country to the tenth death. Quoting Uesugi Kenshin, well-known warrior in the age of civil wars 'Should we crave life, only death awaits us, but if we die willingly we gain life,' the Yamazaki Unit will live forever. We cannot rest until the Japanese Flag flies again over the Island.

"Japan fights for victory, and this faith will enable the people to attain victory. I should like to dedicate these words of appreciation and praise to the souls of the 2,000 heroes of Attu," concluded Major-General Sakurai.

(To Be Continued)

CRETE IS FORTIFIED STRONGLY BY REICH

Island Fully Prepared for Attack From Air Or Sea—Firm Defenses Described

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN.—The fortifications of Crete are vividly described by the war reporter, Hans Adolf Weber, in a dispatch received here.

The task of fortifying this island was not easy, he writes. "But today when Crete may at any moment be turned into an active volcano of gigantic ferocity, when guns of the fortress like quills of a hedgehog point to all sides and to the sky, something may be said about the preparedness against attacks of this southern outpost of the European wall of defense."

Continuing, the correspondent says: "The fortress of Crete today is better prepared against attack than two years ago. All natural facilities have been exploited for defense whether directed against an attack from the sea or from the air.

"Guns are mostly placed in positions to fire not only at objects on the sea and to open a barrage fire along the coast but also to fire in all directions. Every battery position has its own wall of defense behind which are infantry and machine-gun strongholds, and anti-tank and anti-aircraft gun positions, protected by mines and barbed wire entanglements.

"At points where between the ridges of mountains a few flat bays had pushed their way a few kilometers into the country, the defense works are deeply driven into the ground and provided with armored copulas or iron concrete of a diameter of one meter.

"These fortifications are manned by an army of well-tested troops. In their bomb-proof shelters they can await with great composure the most serious bombardment from the sea and air.

"Behind these troops of the first line are strong formations spread over the island, which are equipped with the most modern weapons including tanks and mobile artillery and are ready at a moment's notice to be employed against the enemy.

"The interior of the country is by no means unprotected. Everywhere bare mountain ridges are jutting into the air. They invite no one to land from the air and the planes of the country are protected in all directions by barrages and other obstacles.

"The troops in Crete have experiences from all campaigns. In addition, they know every path on the island and are acquainted with all points where the enemy may show himself.

"The island's fortifications were under the control of the present commander, who had landed on the island at the head of his parachute troops during the Crete campaign."

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & to 8.00

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
THE THERAPOL

The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED: 1899
President: YAKICHI SUITSU, Esq.
Vice-President: EIZO UEYAMA, Esq.
Directors:
HYOTARO MOTOHASHI, Esq., TOZO HIRANO, Esq., FUMIO NARITA Esq., TADASHI NAKAJIMA, Esq.
Head Office: TAIHOKU
Tokyo Branch: No. 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
MAGOJIRO DOI, Manager
BRANCHES and AGENTS
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Tamsui, Toen, Shinchiku, Nanto, Heito, Taito, Karenko, Makong, Gosei.
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Klukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.
South Sea Islands: Truk.
Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi.
Malai: Shonan.
Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta.
Lesser Sunda: Singaradia.
Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda.
Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
New Britain Island: Raboul.
New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

RIKEN HORMON

Like a midget driving a huge monstrous elephant tiny Riken Hormone tablets within your body will help you execute difficult tasks.
RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for rundown feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.
Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply to Nichi-Futsu Kaikan, 3, Nichome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. (Passed by the Koishikawa Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho, No. Toku-3)

DRESSMAKER, long-experienced Japanese woman seeks work by the day with foreign or Japanese family. Apply Nakayama, 529, Kitazawa 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo. c/o Tel. Matsuzawa 2261.

WANTED man cook. Must be very efficient and experienced. Apply Tel. Yotsuya (35) 3901. (Shibuya Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho. No. 108).

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT man cook, long-experienced in foreign cooking. Apply Box 746, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, wanted in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 171, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

WANTED to rent in Karuizawa. Small house for one year. Apply Antonsen, 1413, Karuizawa (German).

For Rent, Tokyo

TWO-ROOM apartment in a foreign family, convenient for a single tenant. Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI-KU. Two-storied large foreign house with lot, central heating, good sanitary equipment. Apply Box 176, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 136 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board and Lodging

FURNISHED room in foreign house, with board, for rent. Box 175, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TOKYO—Beautiful large room, in Akasaka, quiet surroundings, separate entrance, bath, electric light, heating, breakfast, for lady only. Kindly apply to Tokyo Central P.O. Box 393.

Wanted to Buy

ALARM-CLOCK in good condition, preferably foreign make. Will pay best price. No dealer. Please apply to T. Komori, 15, 2-chome, Tsuruya-machi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

RUSSIAN lessons by an experienced teacher. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Translation

TRANSLATION: Prompt and reliable languages of all kind; translations of any branch. Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥2. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita, Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 8:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 6-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

WORLD'S FINEST Mikimoto CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed . ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥108,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors: HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.,
Director and President: HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director: SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) . ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT, H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS: S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, K. Kodama, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office.)
Manchoukuo & Mongolia: Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong: Hongkong.
French-Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Bangkok.
Burma: Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai: Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra: Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa: Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo: Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines: Manila.
Europe & South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed: Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA. Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1943

The Smaller Nations in the Anti-Axis Camp

The so-called thirty-three "United Nations" can be said to consist in fact of only the three great powers, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, whose present respective strategic aims and future objectives offer more indications of total divergence than any semblance of unity between them.

Of the other thirty added to the list, when for propaganda or other purposes Britain and America wish to create the illusion that their aims and interests can be identified with those of the majority of other nations, approximately two-thirds consist of those smaller nations in the Americas who, unable to resist the economic pressure applied from the North have become mere satellites of the United States and ceased to be free agents.

The remaining one-third consists mainly of the exiled regimes of those minor European Powers such as the Netherlands, Belgium Norway, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece and Luxembourg, from whose countries now within the Axis-occupied regions, the tide of war long since receded, and receding took with it certain elements to set up purely nominal refugee Governments in the British capital at Britain's pressing invitation.

Some of these puppet regimes having outlived their usefulness are already receiving scant consideration in London. The best known example is that of Poland whose refugee regime was left in no doubt as to where it stood when its indignant and quite unavailing protests against the Anglo-Soviet attempt to settle Poland's future status without any regard for Poland's integrity proved embarrassing to Britain. This incident obviously could not pass unnoticed by the other exiled European regimes, nor increase their confidence in Britain's ultimate intentions. Nor could the proceedings at the recent Quebec Conference where the thirty lesser members of the United Nations were relegated to the position of insignificant bystanders have done anything to lessen their deepening concern over their present plight and future national destinies.

It is true that vague reports were given out that the question of wartime and post-war relations between the three major and thirty minor "United" nations had been considered by Churchill and Roosevelt at Quebec. But the suspicion that such consideration was more concerned with how advantage could best be taken of these minor nations to promote Anglo-American interests at their expense, than with the rights of the lesser nations themselves could not be allayed so simply.

It is also true that inorder to mollify the smaller Powers and do something to relieve their growing uneasiness, the principles of the Atlantic Charter were reaffirmed at Quebec. The fact remains, however, that this misleading charter, with whose generous principles none could quarrel if actually put into practice, had undoubtedly been framed by its wily co-authors to meet just such a contingency, to be used as a smoke-screen and cited with much show of virtue and righteousness when and wherever the inevitable suspicions as to the precise purity of their true motives arose. Yet no amount of reaffirmation of the principles of that Charter can vitalize it or give it the validity which Mr. Churchill himself publicly declared it had never possessed, when he stated in the British Parliament in reply to a question by a die-hard imperialist that the Charter, unratified by any competent body, signed merely in the names of its co-authors, was nothing more than a general statement of views by which no present or future Government was bound.

An editorial which recently appeared in the London Times, sheds considerable light on Britain's plans for the lesser nations of Europe when and if she gets a chance to put them into effect. This must have done more to intensify the exiled regimes' gnawing suspicions that all is not what it appears in anti-Axis councils than these two non-committal gestures at Quebec could have done to allay. The Times, stressing in this editorial the greater importance that must attach to the question of "bread and butter" than to political rights or constitutional reforms in the post-war reconstruction of Europe, states: "What now seems urgent to most people, including it is safe to say, the people of occupied Europe, is not so much to fix frontiers to establish or re-establish constitutions, or to conclude international pacts. Hunger and disease respect no conventions or national sovereignty and take no account of political frontiers."

On the other side of the Atlantic, Henry Wallace, while on a "good-will" tour in Latin-America in the spring made a statement of not dissimilar import so far as frontiers are concerned. He declared that what the world is seeking today is "the abolition of the present significance of frontiers" and added that "there will be a federal union embracing all the nations of the earth."

These two statements whose far-reaching import may not be immediately apparent when taken separately, assume a definitely sinister aspect when considered together and in conjunction with a speech made by America's Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at Annapolis last June. In this speech Mr. Knox said to the naval cadets: "As other generations have won and saved the freedom of the seas you must win and save the freedom of the air as well," it being understood, of course, that in the American vernacular "freedom" of the air must be taken to mean unchallenged air supremacy for America and allied Powers. Taken together their three apparent casual statements serve to confirm the actual trend of American strategy and, implying as they clearly do abolition of national boundaries in the name of "international collaboration" and the establishment of a so-called Federation of Nations in which the dominant position will be permanently reserved for America and Britain alone through conquest of "freedom" of the air, afford a clear indication of the latest Anglo-American scheme to which Britain and America now pin their hopes of achieving that complete world domination for which they have so long conspired.

Needless to say the representatives of the minor Powers and the refugee regimes are by no means unmindful of the way in which the rights and aspirations of their countries are ignored in Anglo-American plans. Nevertheless in the defenseless position in which they have let themselves be placed they can but swallow their disillusionment and resentment as best they may, as obviously they can ill afford to challenge their present hosts or take any independent stand.

One of their number, however, Dr. Hambro, Premier of the exiled Norwegian Government in London, did take his courage into his hands and write a book in which he boldly attacked Anglo-American imperialism, declaring that the smaller nations are given no voice in anti-Axis councils nor allowed to take any step without British and American approval. In his book he also asserted, adding his spontaneous testimony from within the enemy camp to the fact long known outside, that the Anglo-American imperialists and plutocrats are bringing steady pressure to bear on their by no means reluctant governments to partition the world in complete disregard for the rights and aspirations of the lesser nations.

Those representatives of the small European nations exiled in the anti-Axis camp have indeed been caught in the Anglo-American trap. Instigated by Britain and America at a time when they might have enjoyed peace and prosperity in the new Europe then forming, they let their countries be turned into a battlefield where their compatriots, tricked into believing that they were fighting for their political and territorial integrity, shed torrents of blood for purely Anglo-American interests. These pawns in the Anglo-American power game now face, as their only reward, complete political and national extinction in the name of "economic rehabilitation" and "a new idea of frontiers" if they cannot somehow extricate themselves from the scope of present Anglo-American world stratagem, before it is too late.

The contrast the gloomy present and darker future facing these minor nations of Europe presents to the hopeful situation confronting the liberated nations of Greater East Asia as a result of Japan's glorious crusade to free them from the Anglo-American yoke is too sharp to pass unremarked, and many of its smaller nations within the anti-Axis camp must have long since realized to their bitter regret that they took the wrong boat.

Liberty Not Given Gratis

Liberty is a woman who bestows favors only upon those who are brave. Nations that are slaves must suffer very much in order to obtain it. Liberty may not be acquired without pain, nor may it be given gratis et amore.—Jose Rizal.

VARIOUS STRATEGIC MATERIALS ARE FOUND IN SOUTH AMERICA

U.S. Lacking in Chromium, Manganese, Tin and Rubber —Uncle Sam Casts Covetous Eye on West Africa

By KOICHI TAKAGI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

America's own resources and manpower alone are utterly inadequate for the prosecution of her present war for economic hegemony over the world. She has to have free access to the resources of the whole world or, at least, to those of Latin America. Latin America, then, can be said to constitute the starting point and keynote of the United States' world policy.

Spikeman's statistics compiled on the basis of the United States Department of Commerce publications reveal the following figures relative to Latin America's supplies of vital resources to Uncle Sam:

	Ratio to total imports into U.S. per cent	Ratio to consumption in U.S. per cent	Ratio to total world production per cent
Minerals			
Bauxite	100	74	19
Antimony	100	100	46
Chromium	17	17	7.6
Fluor-spar	4	0.5	0.3
Graphite	42	—	8
Manganese	44	42	7
Mica	5	2	4.9
Platinum	23	21	7.6
Crystal	100	100	100
Quicksilver	26	14	4
Tin	31	31	13
Tungsten	100	52	8
Vanadium	100	60	32
Agricultural Produce			
Coffee	100	100	85
Linseed	100	100	55
Leather	100	48	18.2
Kapok	3	3	2.4
Rubber	4	4	2
Hides	100	100	100
Wool	100	88	16

Degree of Self-Sufficiency

Following are the rates of the United States' and Latin America's respective self-sufficiency in key resources (except iron and steel):

	U.S. self-sufficiency	U.S. dependence on Latin America	Latin America's self-sufficiency
Antimony	7	119	126
Bauxite	35 to 47	65 to 74	100 to 121
Aluminum	70	25 *	95
Chromium	0.5 to 1 or 20	Over 17	19
Cobalt	0	20 to 30	20 to 30
Copper	70	29	100
Magnesium	50	—	50
Manganese	4	42	46
Mica	70 or 90	20 or 42.2	65 or 75
Molybdenum	150	—	23
Lead	60	—	95
Nickel	0.5 to 1	0.5(100*)	100
Platinum	3.2 or 15	21 (97*)	129
Crystal	0	100	100
Quicksilver	47	14	61 to 100
Tin	0.1	25 to 31	25 to 31
Tungsten	25 to 40	50 to 52	50 to 70
Vanadium	47 to 60	40 to 60	107 to 130
Zinc	60	19	100
Diamond	—	10	10
Petroleum	95	—	100
Rubber	0	4	4

* (On Canada).

The above table shows that the United States, by placing Latin America under her domination, could become highly self-sufficient, although she would still be deficient in chromium, manganese, tin and rubber—above all, chromium. Little wonder Uncle Sam is casting a covetous eye on West Africa as a source of this vital commodity.

Panama Canal in Danger

No less great is Latin America's importance to Uncle Sam's defense and politics. With aircraft and undersea craft in their present state of development, the Panama Canal cannot be adequately defended without the establishment of American influence within a radius of 1,000 nautical miles of this military rampart of the United States. Falling within this radius are Mexico, the Gulf of Tehuantepec to the whole of Central America, the southern tip of Miami to the West Indies, all of the Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, northern Peru, the upper reaches of the Amazon and the Galapagos Islands. Latin America today is America's life-line, just as the Caribbean was.

What with the difference in racial elements, religion and culture and with Uncle Sam's erstwhile bungling policy, there was not only a strong anti-American sentiment but a pronounced pro-European feeling in Latin America. Taken by and large, Latin America's trade was more with Europe than with the United States.

There is a predominance of German and Italian populations in the principal countries of South America. Brazil contains over 2,000,000 Italian and 1,500,000 German settlers. About 40 per cent or 5,000,000 of Argentina's population is of Italian origin, while there are 300,000 people of German descent in the country. With a teeming population of over 1,000,000 of Italian nationality, Buenos Aires is reputedly the largest Italian city next to Rome. Southern Chile contains a large German population, which controls industry and agriculture there, while in certain districts of the country German is the common language and German newspapers are published.

So it is that, prior to the outbreak of the second European War, there was a preponderence of German and Italian influences, with National Socialism and Fascism making steady inroads to such an extent that the United States felt the menace of totalitarian ideas to her own domestic political security.

Scared over the bugbear of the emergence of a pro-German or pro-Italian regime in some Latin American country which might be turned into a base for German or Italian attack on the Panama Canal, the United States unleashed frantic activities for the strengthening of democracy and pan-Americanism in Central and South America.

These activities began to be successful with the advent of the Roosevelt administration. At the seventh pan-American Conference of 1933, the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull confirmed the abandonment of the traditional interventionist policy of his country and, with his prepossessing personality, won the hearts of the delegates, thus putting life into the traditionally dull and nominal assembly and bringing it to the forefront of America's national policy.

After a series of subsequent parleys, the Pan-American setup of Uncle Sam's seeking has been early consummated. These parleys were the Special Pan-American conference for the Maintenance of Peace, opened in Buenos Aires in 1936, the eighth Pan-American Conference of 1938 held at Lima, the first, second and third Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conferences convened in 1939, 1940 and January, 1942, respectively.

U.S. Secures Bases

Since the Havana conference of 1940, America, under the pretext of common pan-American defense, have secured bases and stationed her troops in Latin American countries, at the same time buying up commodities in those country to bolster her production and to obstruct the Axis economic activities.

Here is a list of the principal Latin American countries where the United States have acquired military bases and stationed her troops.

Brazil: In February, 1942 the Brazilian Government announced the existence of United States-Brazilian joint military bases on the northeastern coast of the country. The bases are in eight localities, including Natal, which are heavily guarded by American troops. Except in Natal, reports say, even the Brazilian War Minister is denied admittance into the American air-bases. Natal today is reportedly America's supply route to North Africa, with heavy daily shipments of munitions and aircraft. On December 31, 1942 President Vargas told newspaper reporters that, at the time of the American advance to North Africa, the Brazilian coast was used as an American base and that the Brazilian navy mobilzed its air force to convoy American transports.

Ecuador: In March, 1942 the Ecuadorian President disclosed that an American naval base had been built at the mouth of the Bay of Ecuador. There are reports that the island of Galapagos and the Cape of Santa Elena have been transferred to America. The United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull reportedly disclosed in September, 1942, that American naval and air bases were under construction at this cape with the consent of the Ecuadorian Government. It is also reported that the coast defense of Ecuador has been delegated to America.

Guatemala: The construction of American air bases was in progress in Guatemala in March, 1942. It is reported that American patrol is already enforced in the Caribbean Sea, the Pacific coast, Central America and in the Panama Canal.

Peru: There are American naval bases with 4,000 doughboys stationed.

Mexico: Nothing reliable is known, although reports have it that American naval and air bases will be built in the Bay of Mexico and on the Pacific coast.

Other Rumored Bases

In addition, foreign cables say that American bases have been established in northern Chile and in San Fernandes Island and that doughboys have been landed on Easter Island. Despite denial by the Chilean Foreign Minister, it is generally believed in political circles of the country that an understanding has been reached regarding the use of those islands as American bases.

It is also reported that the Panamanian national assembly granted America's request for the right to use 15,000 acres of Panamanian territory for the defense of the Canal.

Another report says that 20,000 Yank troops are stationed in Cuba and that the country will be utilized as an important base for Atlantic operations.

Let us cast a glance at America's economic activities in South America. In January, 1941, she concluded a three-year agreement with Chile for the monopoly of Chilean copper, nitre, iron, manganese, cobalt and other minerals. In April of the same year, an American-Bolivian agreement was concluded for the monopoly of Bolivian copper. Then there are monopoly agreements with Brazil for rubber and ores for a period of five years.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States caused Brazil, Peru and Chile to prohibit the export of their key resources except to the American countries. In addition, she instigated Latin American countries to apply economic and financial pressure against the Axis. By these measures of oppression and obstruction, the United States nearly attained her end of keeping Latin American economically estranged from the Axis.

Shortage of Labor

With her war production rapidly nearing its peak and harassed by the shortage of labor and key resources, the United States is now engrossed in fanatical efforts to bolster the production of rubber, tin, quinine, etc. in South America. There is no doubt that Vice-President Wallace's recent visit to seven Central and South American countries and President Roosevelt's conference with the Mexican President both aimed at expanding the production of mineral and agricultural products in those countries and at enticing South American labor into the United States.

Gallantly defying persistent and constantly heavier American pressure, Argentina has resolutely maintained neutrality and held fast to a policy of amity with all countries. When Chile succumbed and severed her relations with the Axis, American pressure was concentrated with a vengeance on Argentina and drove her into an extremely difficult situation.

The recent revolution in Argentina is to be viewed against this background. The circumstances leading up to it may be briefly reviewed here.

There had been a sharp divergence of national opinion over the Government's foreign policy, while political unrest prevailed with the Presidential re-election due in September. Early on the morning of June 4, a military revolution under the leadership of General Arturo Rawson broke out in a suburb of Buenos Aires.

President Castillo at once organized a punitive force, but the odds being against the Government troops, he, along with other members of his Cabinet, took refuge in Uruguay.

Rawson Enters Capital

General Rawson, in command of an army force about 8,000 strong, entered Buenos Aires in an orderly manner after minor skirmishes and secured control of the important points in the city. Then he conferred with leaders of the services, organized a political commission and issued the declaration of revolution in his name.

President Castilla, finding the situation beyond retrieve, returned to La Plata and formally resigned from the Presidency on June 5. The revolution succeeded and a new regime was born.

Incidentally, the revolution engendered no serious commotion any where, and even in Buenos Aires, the seat of the revolution, peace and order were maintained and shops and schools were open as usual.

On the morning of June 5 a provisional government was set up with General Rawson as the President and all the portfolios, except the justice and finance ministries, being assumed by army and navy men.

On the following night, the new Government dissolved the national assembly by Presidential order and announced that it would be reconvened at an opportune time after the completion of preparations.

The ceremony of taking the oath of office was due on June 7. At 3 o'clock on the morning of that day, General Rawson, plop, resigned and General Pedro Ramirez arrived on the scene to assume the Presidency and Commandership of the national army. A partial change was effected in the line-up of the Cabinet. The oath ceremony followed that day.

General Rawson's resignation from the Presidency, according to him, was that a conflict of views developed after the objective of overthrowing the Castillo administration had been attained.

Ramirez's Proclamation

President Ramirez, after completing the formation of his Cabinet, issued a statement to the following effect:

"Argentina will maintain her traditional policy of amity and collaboration with the American countries in accordance with the existing commitments. With the other countries of the world she will remain neutral for the time being. The new Government will uphold the principle of complete national autonomy, maintain the republican and parliamentary system and steadfastly reject all outside intervention."

The formation of the new government was reported by President Ramirez to the Supreme Court, which decreed that it was identical in nature with the revolutionary government of 1931, and, therefore, legal.

Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia on June 10 took the initiative in extending recognition to the new Government of Argentina. Germany, Italy and Spain followed suit on the same day. So did Japan on June 11. America and Britain, after exhibiting some hesitation, recognized it on the night of June 11. Recognition by other countries followed in quick succession, and the Ramirez regime is now recognized by all the countries with which Argentina maintained relations. The term "provisional government" has been abolished and the Ramirez administration is now the dejure government of Argentina.

The declaration of revolution and other pronouncements by the new Government have made it clear that the latest political upheaval was not due to American machinations, as earlier rumors had it, but was inspired by service men with the object of a political reform and of a speedy creation of a domestic wartime setup.

Whether Argentina will continue to maintain her neutrality will depend on the future American attitude and the progress of the war situation the world over.

AIR RAIDS INEFFECTIVE IN BREAKING UP MORALE

Axis Resolves to Win Unshaken By Enemy's Terrorism

Special to the Nippon Times

(The following article is an eyewitness report on the bombing attacks on European centers.)

One of the objects of Churchill's and Roosevelt's experiment in terrorism by air is to break down morale. The first test was made on the French. Just why the French it is hard to say but when one is dealing with the psychology of madmen one can expect anything. It is possible that Churchill may have had method in his madness and that his real object was to weaken or destroy the French as much as possible. The result was that the French, without loving the Germans much more, now hate the English and instead of rising in revolt at Dieppe, for instance, actually helped to repel the invader.

Now the same thing is being tried principally on the Italians and the Germans. How far is the experiment a success? I have not heard of any great enthusiasm on the part of the people of Sicily or of North Africa for their saviours and their friends whose way of showing their friendship is to drop bombs on their heads and their homes.

Bombing Useless

Both the English and the Americans should be fairly familiar by now with how people react to air raids. This pattern of behavior does not differ a great deal in the various countries. As a BBC commentator and air expert put it the other day: "It is simply amazing what a terrific pounding a human being can take so long as the organization holds together." And this same man expressed his personal conviction that the bombing of cities cannot win the war. Most intelligent and informed men must agree with that opinion.

Constant progress, it is true, is being made in aviation, explosives and other instruments of destruction. And the methods used constantly become more deadly, while anti--air attack defense measures also increase in efficiency so that the whole business becomes more costly and ghastly. But as a matter of fact the continent of Europe, it should always be remembered, is a much less concentrated target than London and England and to date the destruction is much more scattered and on the whole ineffective than it has been there. And so far both morale and organization have responded marvellously almost everywhere to the challenge.

Life in Dug-outs

At the beginning of this war many people used, rather foolheartedly, to watch air raids from roofs and windows. Some still do, but most have learned that basement rooms and air raid shelters are much safer places. Since British and American technique has so improved that they can drop thousands of tons of bombs on a sleeping city within a few minutes, people now proceed to shelters with all the speed that decorum permits. There is not much tendency for lazybones to stay abed as they once did. Besides in summer and in a hot summer like this one the air raid shelter is a rather cool and refreshing place. Some people lug along with them a few valuables and clothes. In the shelters they talk, but more often read or sleep.

Of course the number of people mobilized for air raid defense purposes constantly increases and these people have the really exciting time during the raids. Acts of heroism and sacrifice are so common that they no longer attract widespread attention. Generosity and cooperation are the keynotes in a really badly devastated city after a big raid and relief measures constantly improve in efficiency.

Bomb Hazards

Due to the off-time bombs the danger from raids often continues for hours and days after the raid is over. So do the fires. Feeding and housing relief work is now highly efficient in Germany. Unfortunately hospitals are often destroyed but emergency centers are quickly set up. Those who have escaped physical injury but whose homes or places or work have been destroyed are promptly evacuated to designated centers. For many people evacuation seems a greater hardship than the loss of their belongings. Considerable pressure has had to be used in some cases to evacuate particularly exposed towns. It is often pathetic to see how people cling, like ghosts are said to do, to the ruins of their accustomed habitations, sometimes with a grim sense of humor like the French florist who had set up business again amid the ruins of his town, destroyed by British or American bombs where there were no flowers and no customers, but had stuck up a sign, reading "Mon repos," "my repose."

Rapid Repairs Done

The busiest people after air raids are those whose habitations have suffered only slight damage. Roofs, windows and doors have to be repaired, other damages fixed up as quickly as possible. There are many skilled construction workers among the 12 million foreigners now in Germany and this repair work is done with amazing rapidity and efficiency.

The excitement, if any, which results from a raid is often quickly forgotten. The stoicism of the Germans and other Europeans during air raids is really remarkable. Even more excitable peoples soon get used to air raids. I know quite a number of people who seem to have become quite accustomed to living amid ruins. I know others who live in unscathed districts of large cities and who have scarcely bothered to walk the few blocks, required to see the "devastated zones" of their own cities. For some of these the catastrophe seems as remote as an earthquake in Chile or Turkey. I do not know how to explain this, but I think it is due to lack of time or curiosity or imagination rather than to any lack of sympathy.

They Can Take It

Front line soldiers in the last war developed something of a similar tendency. Their experience proved that the amount of punishment that the human being can take is almost unlimited as is his reactive power and ability to adopt himself. As a matter of fact, air raid destruction is rarely so concentrated as was the devastation caused by artillery fire in certain zones in the last war. Then tens of thousands of tons of shells would blast a narrow area in a barrage, lasting only a few hours, without breaking the enemy's morale.

The experiment and the experience of various peoples' reactions to air raids during the last few years should have taught anyone but madmen how difficult it is to break enemy morale by air raids. It can be done possibly but it will take years in such a wide area as the continent of Europe. Eventually the Churchills and the Roosevelts will have to resign themselves to the sacrifice of millions of lives of British and American youths in land fighting if they expect to crack the fortress of Europe. The British and American peoples had better begin preparing right now for such another holocaust for the sadists and madmen, responsible for starting this war in order to prevent the unification of Europe, will, it is quite certain, now not balk at that either. And the saddest part of the whole thing is that, if they should eventually succeed which now seems almost impossible in view of Europe's much greater strength, the sacrifice will have to be as vain as it was last time.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

He who knoweth the Infinite God
Is one with him:

In that man's home
There is none who is void of
knowledge of God:

That man hath already passed
Beyond sin and grief:

He hath won already release from
all thraldom of heart,
He hath taken already upon him
Immortal life.

Even as a stream,
Joyfully rushing down into the
Deep,
Loseth its name and its form,
And mergeth in the one great Sea:

Even so also the Wise,
Joyfully laying aside name and
form,
Are merged in the Infinite God.

Fruits of Wisdom

Age does not make us childish, as some say; it finds us true children. —Goethe.

Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself.—Plato.

Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times Evening

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

No. 15,964 TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1943 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Smashing of Enemy in South Italy Predicted by Nippon Navy Expert

Avers Anti-Axis Forces' Doom Seen as Main Strength of Reich Army Positioned In Northern Sector Will Annihilate Foe

Foreign dispatches report the invasion of the Italian mainland by the Anglo-Canadian forces, whose main force is the British 8th Army under Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery. Does this mean an anti-Axis wedge driven into the "Fortress Europe" of which Germany boasts? A Japanese Navy expert, writing in the Asahi, described the significance of the anti-Axis landing on the Italian mainland as follows:

"In the light of recent terrific enemy attacks on South Italy by means of bombings and warship-carried guns, their landing on South Italy was already considered possible. Though they have landed on the Italian mainland, it is only at the toe of the boot. The German army seems to have its main body in North Italy, so they must have been prepared for the anti-Axis landing in South Italy. It is perhaps Germany's stratagem to allow the enemy to land in South Italy and smash them at a blow. The Germans will certainly give the enemy a bitter lesson.

"Look at the German position in the fort of Europe! Especially the Germans have a large force concentrated in North Italy. They seem to be fully confident that they would be able to smash the enemy counter-offensive at a stroke. Even if it happens that the enemy lands in continued succession and drives up north, you need not be worried about it at all.

"Of late, the anti-Axis side has launched gruesome indiscriminate bombings on Berlin and other leading cities in Germany and much damage seem to have been caused. The enemy seems to be self-conceitedly regarding this as his success in disturbing the German minds. The fact is completely on the contrary. It is said that the Germans have strengthened their fighting spirit all the more and soldified their resolve all the harder to overthrow the Anglo-American camp.

"At any rate, strategically the present anti-Axis landing on the Italian mainland is anything but a spearhead thrusted into 'Fortress Europe.' Rather interesting is an annihilating operation to be developed by the German forces. We can leave affairs in Europe to the strong, resourceful German forces without any anxiety. We need

only to concentrate on smashing the terrific enemy counter-offensive in the South Pacific area.

"In concert with this landing on the Italian mainland, the anti-Axis side will certainly reinforce its fleet in the Pacific. We cannot make light of it. But we have the strong Imperial Navy. Let us people behind the guns work harder to send as many shells and planes as possible to the front without feeling optimism or pessimism over each development of the war situation."

Reckless Enemy Move

The anti-Axis forces have at last landed on the Italian mainland, operating from the direction of Sicily

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Saturday, September 4

NIPPON SANGYO-KEIZAI—Be Prepared to Meet Enemy Attacks

TOKYO SHIMBUN—American Home Front

Be Prepared to Meet Enemy Attacks

NIPPON SANGYO-KEIZAI—Various indications all point to the fact that the enemy intention to attack the Japanese homeland is at last growing really earnest. The terrific air engagements over the Solomons, the attack on North Chishima via the Aleutians, the attack on South Torishima from Midway on the central path of the American counter-offensive and the agitation of the American air force in China all show that the enemy is planning to attack our country from the four corners of the earth. That the Pacific general counter-offensive discussed at the Quebec conference mainly had to do with air raids on Japan has already been made clear.

No large-scale attack has as yet been delivered by the enemy except in the South Pacific but it is clear that the offensives from the north and east will gradually intensify in view of what United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox has boasted: "The time is coming when our 12 new aircraft-carriers will speak." Also the enemy preparations in Chungking-China are worth nothing. Ever since the United States air force in China became independent as the 14th Air Squadron, it has been steadily reinforced and its fighting spirit is not to be despised. The enemy that had been adopting a negative method of fleeing at the sight of the Japanese has since about the end of July come to give battle to our airmen. In the last month or so out of 79 of the total enemy planes accounted for in China there was not one destroyed on the ground but shot down in stirring air battles. This shows that the enemy has come to realize that he must fight.

Enemy propaganda for the most part is aimed at wearing out our nerves by various maneuvers and his fanfarodane is already quite familiar but we must not underestimate his volume of equipment and his persistent attacks despite heavy losses. Despite the fact that the supply of war materials to Chungking has become exceedingly difficult as a result of the loss of the Burma Road, the United States air force in China has secured in addition to its North American-25's, Consolidated B-24's, well-known as long-distance bombers and bi-motor Lockheed P-38's, the new type of long-distance fighters, and thus has organized a long-distance bombing force. It is now seeking to extend its flying radius. We hear that although Hengyang and Lingling, in Hunan Province, Kweilin in Kwangsi Province and Kienou in Fukien Province have been bombed time and again and their air faci-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Recognition of French Rebels Declared Insult, Affront to Allies

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The Daily Herald correspondent reports that it cannot be said that the United States recognition of the French Committee for National Liberation has been received with wholehearted approval. The correspondent quotes the Washington Post as saying "the recognition is no recognition at all. It is an insult to France and an affront to our allies." The paper also pointed out, "Roosevelt has continued to act and speak of the committee as if it were as unrepresentative of France as a group of Hottentots."

The New York Post in the meanwhile describes the United States and British recognition as "niggardly and begrudging." The paper said in contrast that the Soviet Union in a few terse unequivocal sentences—"so short and pointed that the common people of France can fix it in their minds word for word"—gives the committee the full recognition it asked. The paper asked, "Who can blame the people of France if puzzled, they turn to Russia?"

The Daily Herald correspondent reports that dispatches from Algiers state that political circles there are speculating on the possibility that the manner in which recognition had been extended to the French Committee might be connected with the resignation of Sumner Welles.

Meanwhile the London Times correspondent reporting from Algiers says that the French Committee has decided to encourage the constitution of a national association for French Indo-China making it plain that the Committee was abandoning none of France's claims to that territory.

BATTLE RAGING AS ENEMY UNIT LANDS IN ITALY

Axis Force Offering Terrific Resistance In Southwest Calabria

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today in a communique that British forces had landed at the southwestern extremity of Calabria Province in Italy early this morning and that severe battles are raging between the Axis forces and the invaders.

One Division Landed

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The anti-Axis forces that landed on the Italian mainland this morning are estimated at one division strong, according to German military authorities, who issued the following statement:

"Details are unknown at present. Judging from various information obtained from observer planes, the enemy forces so far landed are estimated to be one division strong. It is not certain if more troops have landed. Battles are raging between the Italian forces and enemy landing troops but it is not known if German forces are participating in the fighting."

Invasion Foreseen

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Ever since anti-Axis forces occupied Sicily Island and concentrated a large number of troops and war supplies there, the landing on Southern Italy was a natural outcome and the Axis forces had fully anticipated the latest enemy move, Reich military authorities declared today.

"It is understood," said the same authorities, "that the British Eighth Army and Canadian forces landed south and north of the city of Reggio under protection of naval and air forces. The U.S. Seventh Army which has not participated in the operations so far are expected to carry out landings in adjoining areas.

"As has been admitted by anti-Axis forces, the invading troops are receiving extremely stiff resistance and severe battles are raging at present."

Italian Communique Issued

Domei

ROME, September 3.—The Italian High Command issued the following communique at noon today:

"Anti-Axis forces attempting to land on the Italian mainland during the last several days had been repulsed every time. Last night,

(Continued on Page 2)

AOKI ARRIVES IN MUKDEN; PAYS HOMAGE TO SHRINE

Asia Affairs Minister Exhorts S.M.R. Staff

Domei

MUKDEN, Septembqr 3.—Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, arrived at Mukden at 3 p.m. today from Harbin.

After paying his respects to the Mukden Shrine, and the war Memorial, he visited the office of the South Manchuria Railway Company, where he delivered an address to the staff of the company.

In the evening, he was the guest of honor at a banquet given by President Naoto Kohiyama of the Railway Company.

Visits Consulate-General

Domei

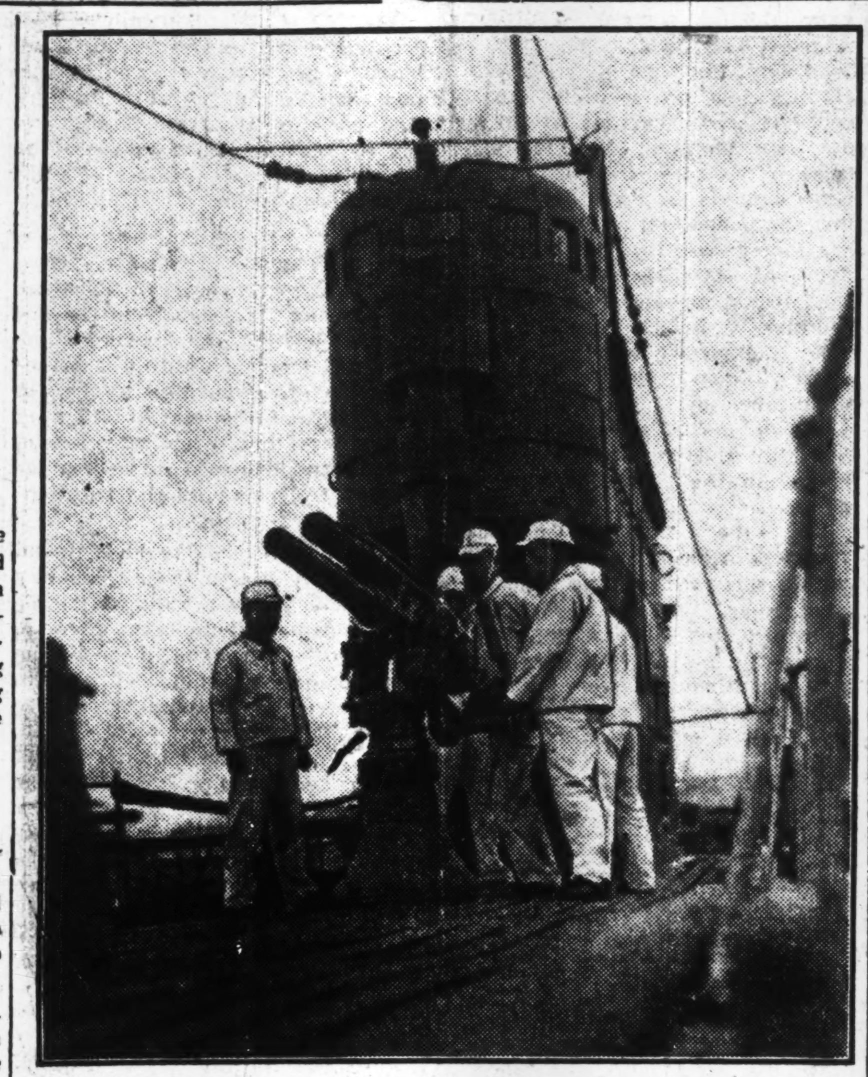
HARBIN, September 3.—Returning to Harbin today, at 9:10 a.m. from his trip to Chiamussu, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki called at the Japanese Consulate-General and received reports from the consuls-general and consuls stationed in Northern Manchoukuo.

At noon, he was feted at the Yacht Club, and at 1 p.m. left Harbin for Mukden.

Gromyko Meets Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—New Soviet Ambassador to Washshington, Andrei Gromyko, called at the State Department today and meeting Secretary of State Cordell Hull submitted a message from the Soviet Government, the State Department announced today, according to Washington reports.



SOLAR PLEXUS PUNCHES . . . blows delivered at the enemy supply lanes, is one of the important duties assigned to Japanese submarines. Shown above is a gun crew aboard one of the underseacraft of the Imperial Navy making ready for action. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Japanese Undersea Raider Blasts U.S. Ships in South

By a Navy Reporter

XX BASE.—This is a story of a Japanese submarine which hung up the brilliant record of sinking three enemy transports and damaging another in a period of only 10 days during its mission of smashing hostile commissary lanes in South Pacific waters.

A navigating officer of the same submarine describes the thrilling underseacraft attacks in his diary:

X day of the X month:

Our craft lay submerged in waters off X Port, waiting for enemy vessels to enter the harbor. It was a beautiful day and the island, which is under enemy control, was clearly seen through the periscope.

At 8:45 a.m., the sound detection room reported that something had been felt. I raised the periscope and discoverd a fully-loaded freighter armed with a gun at its stern plying toward the port. Our commander ordered immediate action.

As our shells started to drop near the enemy transport, the vessel tried to flee at full speed, taking a zigzag course to avoid the furious gunfire. However, one of our shells soon found a target on the stern and brownish yellow smoke burst out.

As our craft chased the ship, an enemy flying boat appeared. Reluctantly we submerged regretting that the result of the attack could not be ascertained.

X day of X month.

This morning, our craft plied the waters off Cape Y where Japanese submarines had taken a big toll of enemy transports. Some time after noon, more than a dozen columns of smoke were detected through the periscope. It was found to be a convoy consisting of several transports and several destroyers. It was almost toward evening when our craft found itself in an advantageous position for attack.

The commander ordered a torpedo attack. Terrific detonations were heard. As I peeped through the periscope, two enemy freighters, of 10,000 and 8,000 tons respectively, were seen ablaze. They were listing gradually, with big flames shooting up from them.

Enemy destroyers turned their course toward us and our craft hurriedly submerged. Terrific depth charges blasted the water overhead. Electric lamps went out and gas began to leak. It was only some hours later that after completing repair work, the submarine was refloated. A bright moon was in the sky shedding its beuatiful light over the expanse of the sea, as we gratefully inhaled the fresh air.

Assets of Mussolini, Fascist Leaders Seized

The property and domiciles of former Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, as well as those of Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister and until recently Ambassador to the Vatican, have been seized already with the confiscation proceedings now under way, Italian authorities announced on September 2, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Lisbon.

The communique also stated that domiciliary search and distraint proceedings were carried out against former Fascist Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the Italian Cabinet, former Ambassadors and other members of the Fascist Party.

Defense Meeting in India Opens Before Linlithgow

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 2.—The Tenth Defense Conference of India was opened today at New Delhi with former Viceroy Lord Linlithgow in the chair, according to New Delhi reports.

Important questions discussed at the Conference were the food shortage problem, improvement of transportation facilities for carrying goods from Calcutta area to Eastern India, and wartime propaganda questions.

The Conference will also meet today and subsequently the Indian Government will convene the Indian Educational Conference at New Delhi on September 13 for three days.

170 Planes Lost by Foe In 2-Day Raid on Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Anti-Axis air forces lost at least 170 planes during their bombing attacks on Berlin on August 23 and 31, according to German air force authorities.

"Official German military reports gave out the number of anti-Axis planes lost during the recent two bombings of Berlin as 111. Adding the large number of planes forced down and unabled to reach their bases, the actual enemy loss is estimated to be 170 planes at the minimum. This figure is equivalent to 25 per cent of the total number of anti-Axis planes used in the two bombing attacks," the announcement said.

Finnish Council Meets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—The Finnish Council of State met in secret session this morning to discuss diplomatic policies, with all the Ministers attending, Helsinki reports.

Murata for Bangkok

Domei

SAIGON, September 3.—Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippines, who has been visiting Saigon during his inspection tour through the Southern Regions, left here today for Bangkok.

ROOSEVELT HIT ON REPAYMENT OF LEASE-LEND

Report to Congress Is Made Big Issue—Labor Lack Mounting

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—President Roosevelt's recent report to Congress on the Lend-Lease Act in which he said "victory and secure peace are the only coin with which we can be repaid," has become an issue in American domestic politics according to the report of the Daily Express correspondent, Senator Chapman Reverecomb, Republican from West Virginia stating that these words went beyond the Presidents' authority has declared: "Other nations have obligations to us that should be fully repaid in value. Congress authorized the Lend-Lease Act in the belief we would not be called upon to send men abroad."

Simultaneously, the New Times editorially said, however, that if Congress accepted the President's viewpoint, the phrase "Lend-Lease" was an unfortunate misnomer because "it implied we expected repayment."

Continuing the journal declared: "If the Lend-Lease settlement is to be what the President declares, the designation is misleading to foreign nations who may think us less generous than we are and many of our own people may be led to expect repayments as after the last war."

The paper suggested a change from the Lend-Lease to the Canadian designation "mutual aid plan."

Worried by Labor Lack

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—As manpower shortage threatens America with ever increasing intensity, frantic efforts are being made to transfer workers from non-essential industries to the vital war industries, according to an issue of the British paper, Times, reaching here recently. The substance of the article runs as follows:

"Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the United States Manpower Commission, declared recently that in order to increase the land and sea fighting forces and to attain increase in war materials, 2,600,000 workers from non-essential industries will have to be transferred to the vital war industries by July 1944. McNutt cautioned that the condition of America's human resources does not allow for any optimism.

"The reason for such wholesale transfer of workers lies in the fact that the enlargement plans for the United States army calls for an increase to 11,300,000 men from 9,300,000 between July 1943 and July 1944, and the greater part of the army increase will be effected by recruit-

(Continued on Page 2)

PARAGUAY REJECTS OFFER OF MEET BY COLOMBIA

Issue Involves Latin America on Peace Talks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—The Paraguayan Foreign Office today issued a statement opposing Colombia's proposál for a conference on peace problems of the Latin American countries which have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

"Paraguay is opposed to the holding of a conference which does not include all South American countries as participants, the Paraguayan communique said." Colombia's proposal will form blocs of nations within South America. The Latin American countries, whether belligerent or not, should join the peace conference with the same attitude."

It is recalled in this connection that the Colombia Government deeming it necessary for those countries which have cut off relations with the Axis nations to decide their attitude toward future peace, sent out proposals on August 21 to Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay, Peru and Paraguay for holding a conference. The Peruvian Government approved the scheme on August 22 but the other countries have not clarified their attitude as yet.

Portugal Seen Preparing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—The Portuguese Government has mobilized 10,000 army and navy reserves within the past ten days, according to current reports.

WAR FLASH

Reich War Communique

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following communique today:

1. West of Kharkov, Soviet forces attempted to stage offensive attacks, but were pushed back after fierce battle. German tank corps made a surprise attack on Soviet troops and smashed 29 guns and many tanks. Fierce fighting is also developing in Sevsk and Vyazma areas.

2. In the sea off the east coast of Sicily and waters west of Algiers, German air forces constantly attacked enemy shipping, scoring direct hits on several vessels. German bomber plane units shot down 18 enemy planes in the neighborhood of Naples, and also 12 enemy planes in occupied areas of west Europe.

3. After several weeks' fierce fighting in the Orel district, German forces carried out a systematic withdrawal. In this sector, German forces attained good results causing heavy enemy losses. Though the Soviet forces were numerically superior they were unable to break through the German position. In the battle in this sector Soviet war prisoners reached 14,000. They also lost 5,114 tanks, 854 guns and 2,119 planes.

R.A.F. Raids Holland

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—German military authorities today announced: "German defense corps shot down five of the British bombers that attacked Holland yesterday. British planes today carried out a retaliatory bombing raid on Holland, causing many casualties among the Dutch."

Paris Residences Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Anti-Axis planes dropped numerous large and small bombs on the central residential quarters in Paris from a high altitude early this morning. Up to the present it is learned that 100 persons were killed and 200 injured.

Malaria Victims Mount Among Yanks in S. Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—American casualties resulting from illness outnumber those incapacitated in battle by two to one, especially on the South Pacific front, according to United States Army Surgeon-General, Major-General Norman T. Kirk writing for the New York Times of July 9.

"Malaria in the Southwest Pacific is our biggest problem," he wrote. "Over 14,000 Army casualties have been flown out from the base hospitals to Australia and larger islands while others have been evacuated by sea. For every wounded soldier removed, there have been two cases of malaria.

Disclosing that neuropsychiatric cases are "too high," the Surgeon-General revealed that about one-fourth of the patients he observed at the Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek, Michigan, were nerve ailment sufferers who had been serving on the South Pacific front.

JAPANESE PUSH DRIVES TO OUST ENEMY IN CHINA

Will Continue Action Till U.S. Air Forces Are Totally Crushed

Domei

NANKING, September 3.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China released the following weekly war bulletin under today's date:

"Owing to the incessant and fierce operations of our Army Air Units, the American air force, endeavoring to dodge our spearhead, has been suffering at each move due to the strong counter-offensives by our Ground Units and Air Force. Our Air Units on September 1 attacked Kienou, Patung and Santouping, achieving glorious war results. We are determined to decisively continue our attacks until the U.S. air force in China is completely crushed. The losses inflicted upon the enemy during the week were as follows:

"August 27: P-40 type enemy fighter planes air-raided Canton and Hankow. Counter-attacked by our planes and anti-aircraft guns, the enemy suffered four machines shot down (of which two are unconfirmed) in the Canton area and two more shot down in the Hankow area.

"August 28: Four enemy machines of P-40 type appeared over Changan. One enemy machine was shot down by our ground fire.

"August 31: Several Lockheed and Hudson warplanes flew over to Yochow area losing one plane to our ground fire.

"September 1: Our Air Unit which attacked the enemy airfield at Kienou succeeded in raining effective hits on runways. Other units that flew to Hupei Province sank one 1,000-ton vessel each at Patung and Kuichow, heavily damaged one 1,000-ton vessel and several large-size tankers in the vicinity of Santouping, and also greatly damaged and set on fire one 600-ton vessel at Mitsanghsia.

"September 2: Enemy fighter and bomber planes, 19 in number, raided Canton and Hongkong. Counter-attacked by our side, the enemy suffered two machines shot down."

Mops Up in Shantung

Domei

TSINAN, September 3.—With the object of annihilating the Communist forces under Liao Yung-piao in the Middle Shantung section, the Japanese Fujisaki Unit started activities under cover of night on August 12. Terrifically attacking the enemy at a point five kilometers north of Laiwu, our forces annihilated Li Mei-tsing and many other Communists.

Christening Rites Slated For 356 Planes at Haneda

The christening ceremony of 356 Army planes, donated by the patriotic contributions of the 100,000,000 loyal Japanese nationals behind the guns, will take place at the Haneda Airdrome on Aviation Day, set on September 20.

The function will be conducted in a most solemn and impressive manner under the auspices of the War Ministry.

Following the completion of the christening ceremony, which will commence at 1 p.m. and last for half an hour, aerial maneuvers are scheduled to take place, participated in by the newly christened planes.

Chinese Magazine Editor To Study Here Under Sponsorship of Cultural Organ

Tao Kang-ie, one of the Chinese representatives to the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference, will remain and study in Japan as a result of the good offices of the Society for International Cultural Relations. Mr. Tao is 35 years old and is the editor of Chunghua Jipao in Shanghai and a prominent figure in China's magazine world.

Mr. Tao's fervent desire to remain in Japan was made known to Chairman of the Board of Directors Matsuzo Nagai, and Managing Director, Count Kiyoshi Kuroda, of the Society and as a result it was arranged that Mr. Tao would stay in Japan with his expenses paid by the Society for a period of a year.

As one phase of cultural interchange between Japan and China, the Society for International Cultural Relations had been contemplating to invite Chinese students for study in Japan. Moreover, with the sojourn of Mr. Tao in Japan, appropriate persons in the cultural field will further be invited from North and South China.

Meanwhile, the party of 53 delegates to the Literary Conference arrived in Osaka from Ujiyamada at 11:39 a.m. yesterday. They were taken to the New Osaka Hotel in four buses proffered for their use by the Osaka Municipality.

In the afternoon the party inspected the Government mint and the Yodogawa plant of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. After a welcome dinner at 5 p.m. at the New Osaka Hotel given under the joint auspices of Osaka Prefecture and the Municipality, the members attended the grand lecture meeting of the literary men of Greater East Asia from 6 p.m. at the Osaka Asahi Hall,

MOSCOW FAVOR BUSILY SOUGHT

Churchill, Roosevelt Confer on Adjustment Of Ties With Soviet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—Since his arrival at Washington on September 1, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been daily conferring with President Franklin Roosevelt on the question of adjusting the relations with the Soviet Union, according to Washington reports.

Yesterday, Churchill conferred with General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. Today, he held a conference with Major-General Breton B. Sommerville, Commander of the United States Army Supply Corps, and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Chief of Naval Operations.

Lippmann Sees Difficulties

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—There is slim chance of arranging a tripartite Anglo-American Soviet meeting as suggested by Churchill in his Quebec speech unless a basis of agreement with the Soviet Union is previously reached, according to Walter Lippmann, Premier Josef New York Herald Tribune columnist. Only on that basis will Stalin go to the meeting to "consumate the agreement and celebrate it" be asserts. It may be possible to arrange a meeting "if through preliminary negotiations, the three governments can agree upon the terms for our enemies and upon the frontiers and alliance of the governments in Europe as a whole.

"The great question to which the negotiations will turn is whether Europe is to become the arena of conflict between Russian influence from the east and British-American influence from the west. If we can unite in order to restrain Germany we can unite Europe and Europe will bind together the Russians and ourselves. If we cannot agree about Germany then we shall engender a deep dispute as to whether the Russians or the British-Americans are to draw Germany into their orbit." Declaring that the seeds of that dispute must be eradicated, Lippmann urges that the Americans must "abjure wishful and fearful thinking and deal with the Russians realistically, tailoring our politics to our power and making no pretensions where we have no means to act and standing firm where we have."

Battle Raging As Enemy Unit Lands in Italy

(Continued From Page 1)

they again launched large-scale landing operations on Calabria Province through the Straits of Messina.

"German air forces carried out bombing raids on anti-Axis vessels and convoys in the ports of Catania and Augusta. Anti-Axis airplanes yesterday bombed Bologna, Naples and other Italian cities. The city of Bologna suffered tremendous losses. In the same raids, the enemy air force lost a total of 35 planes.

General Vittorio Ambrosio, Chief of Army General Staff."

Stiff Resistance Predicted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—Stiff resistance against the anti-Axis forces in the invasion of the Italian mainland had been predicted by Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, prior to actual invasion of Italy, today.

Writing in his journal, Baldwin declared:

"Anti-Axis forces can land on Calabria Province at the southern extremity of the Italian mainland at any moment but they should expect considerable Axis counter-attacks, especially in the vicinity of Naples. South of Rome, German mechanized divisions are poised, ready for action, while in the littoral area in the vicinity and east of Naples, considerably large numbers of Reich troops are stationed."

Landing Announced

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The anti-Axis Headquarters announced today in a communique that the British Eighth Army landed on Italy from Sicily.

Pellaro Is Shelled

Domei

ROME, September 3.—Anti-Axis fleets shelled Pellaro, Calabria province yesterday, and coast fortresses immediately returned fire, according to the Italian High Command.

Axis Positions Bombed

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Previous to the landing of anti-Axis forces on Italy, anti-Axis air forces heavily bombed Axis positions, and naval fleets also fired to protect the landing corps, according to reports from Algiers.

This landing operation was planned by General Dwight Eisenhower and was carried out under his direct command.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

lities demolished over and over again, the enemy has reconstructed them as air bases for his counter-offensive on Japan.

In short, it appears that in addition to the already intense offensive in the South Pacific, the enemy is planning to attack from the Chinese Continent and from the north and east. Our defense, of course, will make the enemy sacrifices too heavy for whatever results he may obtain but in order to destroy him utterly we must counter his volume with volume. When it is recalled that an express train on the Tientsin-Fukow Railway line some years ago was held up by a cloud of locusts, it is clear that the most despicable soldiers, if they come in large enough numbers and equipped adequately, become formidable foes.

The urgent question of the moment, therefore, is to step up the production of arms. As if to retaliate for our attack on Kienou on September 1, American planes attacked Hongkong the next day. Washington is growing impatient over the delay in the island-to-island offensive in the South Pacific and is endeavoring to strengthen the counter-offensive structure via China. Many Americans are clamoring for an immediate thrust at the heart of Japan. When it is considered that President Franklin Roosevelt, with the presidential election around the corner, may resort to any recklessness in order to look well in the eyes of the American public, we must redouble our efforts to make the country secure and victory doubly sure.

American Home Front

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is the usual method of Anglo-American propagandists to enumerate various difficulties existing within the Axis camp with the idea of giving the impression that war production in Axis countries is far below that in the United States and Britain and that the ultimate victory is theirs. Now when any nation enters a state of war, various difficulties inevitably assail that country and it is obvious that for all the Anglo-American boasts they are no exceptions to the rule. Even if the World War situation has more or less turned in their favor lately, it is quite clear that the difficulties have not been removed.

That the enemy is giving the impression of being able to prosecute the war with little difficulty is mere camouflage and the war leaders of the two countries certainly must bestir themselves if they are to maintain the camouflage, for the difficulties that exist are many. The Anglo-American war leaders are admonishing their peoples against undue optimism over the recent partial favorable turn in the war situation because those difficulties are looming before them to damp their enthusiasm. Among the varied difficulties the enemy countries are facing, the following may be listed as recently most marked:

The United States has taken upon itself the role of arsenal of the democracies and boasts of the tremendous productive capacity on its industries but in order to carry out the vast projects it has set before itself it must have the necessary labor power. It must also have materials and overcome other bottlenecks but above all it is suffering from lack of manpower and the labor issue. The "Battle of Washington" shows how this labor question is blighting the existence of American administrators. They are naturally taking various measures to combat it but when the production of the United States comes to its peak, the labor issue will undoubtedly be the main cause of it.

The next troublesome question before the United States is ideology. The United States is a purely capitalist country but even if no essential changes have taken place in its capitalism in the old sense various factors existed even before the war necessitating changes at least in its outward form. President Roosevelt's New Deal undertook to make this change. Its camouflage was under fire and the fraudulent nature of the New Deal policy was about to be exposed when suddenly the war broke out. The war has been a savior to Roosevelt but, on the other hand, in the event of the war being prolonged, there is danger of the camouflage again being shown up.

It is the thought that the United States will win which is maintaining ideological unity at least in outward form but all the same the ideological agitations are providing the hardest nut to crack to the men who are now running America. Joseph C. Grew former United States Ambassador to Japan, in advocating the destruction of the Japanese spirit is acutely reflecting the agony of his soul.

Britain is suffering from labor shortage even more than the United States. The other difficulty is food shortage. One of the reasons for the reluctance of Britain to form a second front in Europe as demanded by the Soviet Union is probably the food question at home.

Data are not lacking to show the various difficulties facing the United States and Britain but it suffices here to point out that in order to overcome them they will resort to more and more glaring methods in pursuing their traditional policy of making use of other countries and of sacrificing them to further their own interests.

PAPAL OFFICIAL TO VISIT IN U.S.

Will Settle Matters On Vatican Economy—Fummi in London

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—Reports indicate that Enrico Galeeazi, Director of the Technical Commercial Department of the Papal State, is leaving for the United States via the Clipper from Lisbon. In this connection Stephen Early, Roosevelt's secretary, made the following statement today according to Washington dispatches:

"Enrico Galeeazi is scheduled to meet President Roosevelt when he arrives in Washington."

Vatican authorities announced yesterday that Director Galeeazi was proceeding to the United States to settle various pending questions with regard to food supply for Vatican and other matters of economic import in his regular capacity as Director of Technical Commercial Department. The announcement that Galeeazi will confer with President Roosevelt has created considerable sensation in diplomatic circles.

Fummi Reaches London

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Giovanni Fummi, Financial Adviser to the Vatican, arrived at London today from Rome. British Government authorities announced he is visiting London in the capacity of Financial Adviser to the Vatican, with full consent of the British Government, according to London reports.

Cultivation of Barley In Java Reaps Results

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 3.—Successful results had been achieved in the cultivation of barley in Java by the agricultural authorities of the Japanese military administration this summer.

Java prior to the war depended almost entirely upon Australia for its supply of barley and other related species because its cultivation was considered hopeless due to the excessive heat and moisture.

Despite this fact, the Japanese military administration selected three suitable places including the area around Malang in eastern Java and sowed superior type of barley seeds imported from Japan in May of last year.

Showing a quick favorable growth, the initial crop of barley was harvested recently. At this rate, the authorities expect sufficient barley can be harvested in the future to ensure an independent supply of beer in Java.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Canberra

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the United States President, who had been visiting New Zealand since the last week end, arrived at Canberra today, according to reports from the Australian capital.

Roosevelt Hit On Repayment Of Lease-Lend

(Continued From Page 1)

ing men from the essential war industries. Therefore, according to McNutt's explantation, it will be necessary to fill the vacancy from the non-essential industries.

America Short-Handed

"On the other hand, a recent report of the Manpower Commission states that at present 55 districts in the United States are suffering from acute shortage of labor, while 111 districts are expected to experience labor shortage within the next six months. More than 20 large cities are included in the latter figure. In spite of the fact that the population in these districts has increased from the prewar figure of 48,000,000 to 52,000,000 at the present, the labor shortage still continues to persist.

"It is expected that further labor shortage districts will make their appearance by July of next year. Also 40 or 50 densely populated areas in America will soon be included in the labor shortage category.

"Of the 2,600,000 necessary transfers, 2,100,000 will be effected within this year, leaving 500,000 for next year. Among the laborers scheduled for shifting 800,000 are engaged in construction work, and it can be surmised from this that America's war industry construction has seen a completion of its first stage. Most probably, these workers in the construction field will be directed for work in the war production industries."

Invaders of Italy Will Be Smashed

(Continued From Page 1)

Island. The Axis side had fully expected this move, and needless to say, the defenders are fully prepared to annihilate the invaders, comments the Mainichi.

The United States and Britain, elated by the slight favorable turn of the war situation after the Tunisian campaign, and in their anxiety to respond to the demand of the Soviet Union and to allay the popular feelings in their home countries, have become desperate in their attempt to further improve the situation. Without giving thought to the future, the anti-Axis forces are now clinging to a corner of the Continent in a frantic manner.

This thoughtless deep penetration tactics will eventually become the cause of bringing on their own destruction, which is a mere question of "time." At present, the numerical strength of the British Eighth Army and of the Canadian Army that landed on the Italian mainland and other details of their present operations are still not clear, so that it would be premature to form definite opinions as to the possible future movements of the enemy, replenishment capacity and cooperation of the United States forces. As for the German forces, it is certain that in cooperation with the Italians the Reich army will launch well-planned and heroic defense moves to crush the "enemy of humanity."

One can easily conceive the strong German military positions in North Italy and along the border regions of Germany and Italy and also can take into account the natural defense of the Alps, and the "Fortress of Europe" set up behind that line. These are considered powerful factors to smash the daydream of the anti-Axis side to make any large-scale advance to the Continent or to realize a full-fledged second front as is being desired by the Anglo-American camp.

Just at this juncture it behooves us to further tighten our sure victory conviction because the enemy's present campaign plan is utterly reckless and hopeless, but we must be constantly attentive to the possible moves of the neutral countries of Europe following the present anti-Axis landing operation.

BAGUIO RESORT IS PROSPERING

Rise in Population, Rapid Progress Comes To Summer Capital

Domei

BAGUIO CITY, September 2.—Prosperity and progress, the kind which it has never enjoyed in the past, has come to this famous "summer capital" of the Philippines nestled 5,000 feet above sea-level in the pine-covered peaks of the mountain province.

Situated 75 kilometers from Manila, Baguio, in former years, was the favorite resort of vacationists desiring to escape from the oppressive heat of the lowlands during April and May. Business boomed while the population swelled at the height of the annual influx of lowlanders, but when the season ended, Baguio turned into a regular "Sleepy Hollow" until the vacationists returned again.

Today, however, Baguio is up on its feet all year round. The city hums with lively activity as its 25,000 residents put their shoulders to the wheels not only to press the work of reconstruction but also to prepare for the coming independence of the Philippines.

Since the Japanese occupation 20 months ago, great progress has been attained in the work of rebuilding the summer capital as well as restoring its position as the industrial and commercial center of the northern Luzon regions.

Mountain Trail Finished

Fully restoring the network of roads branching outwards from Baguio, 1,000 laborers recently completed reconstruction of a mountain trail connecting the city with municipalities in the interior. With the repair of The Bayambang-Bautista Highway in Pangasinan Province, which was destroyed by retreating troops of the United States army, regular mail service has been re-established between Baguio and Manila.

Likewise, the reopening of the Kennon Road has facilitated trade intercourse with the provinces to the north of the city, such as Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Abra.

In order to promote sanitation measures and ensure the health of the people, the Rizal Memorial Health Center has been organized. An ever expanding staff of doctors and nurses are ministering to the daily needs of the residents.

Nicasio Valderessa, the city's popular Mayor, has introduced new measures for more progressive administration in Baguio. Recently he installed public bulletin boards all over the city in order to apprise the populace of the latest announcements of the Philippine Executive Commission, Military Administration and the Neighborhood Association as well as the Kalibapi.

Neighborhood groups in Baguio have been completely organized and now function smoothly, while thousands have rallied behind the banners of the Kalibapi Movement. General prosperity is evident with shops doing brisk business and numerous home industries organized, including the making of clogs, which have become popular among Baguio women.

Education work also is proceeding apace with the Baguio City High School as well as other vocational institutions packed full of students. As in Manila and other regions of the country, Japanese language is popular among the residents, who eagerly study the language at the Japanese Language Institute opened at the Baguio General Hospital.

Contributing to the general prosperity, laborers often come to the city after a hard week in the mines situated in the outlying districts of Baguio. Indeed, present day Baguio no longer is just a pleasure resort but a progressive industrial commercial center doing its full share in the establishment of a New Philippines.

Filipinos Fete Success Of Cotton-Growing Plan

Domei

MANILA, September 3.—It was learned that the first anniversary of cotton planting in Pampanga was celebrated before a large crowd at the Gonzales plantations near Labao, Pampanga Province. Similar ceremonies were also held at Floridablanca.

Meanwhile, preparations have been completed at all cotton farms for a second planting in Pampanga with the farmers determined to surpass last year's bumper crop. At the same time, reports from Batangas pointed out that the cotton acreage in the area will be increased on the basis of the unexpectedly good production of last year.

At Cavite where the citizens were exerting their utmost efforts to prepare for Philippines Independence, a large crowd enthusiastically cheered Governor Luis Ferrer at a recent Kalibapi meeting in which the governor praised the citizens for utilizing their efforts toward winning economic self-sufficiency for the New Philippines.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 282, 283. Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1776.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Ichome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 3240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED

Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds .... [illegible]

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru Tel.: HONGYOKU (2) 2111-2118

INDUSTRIAL ART-PRODUCTS Glass and Wooden Ware
SANWA YOKO
三和洋行
5, 4-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Tokyo, Japan. Tel. (56) 8438

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
28 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE, Tel. Sannomiya 780, 1482 & 1484
P.O. Box 181 Sannomiya

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) (3460)

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment
No. 1. Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

BARBER SHOP
yamato
Formerly YOUNG-KEN
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO .... 80 Sen No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYERS RESTAURANT
TEL. (57) 1581

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH
with BIOLEBER
an extract from animal livers and several essential vitamins combined, is especially effective in increasing blood corpuscles to combat the following:
Anaemia, Adynamia, Insufficient Secretion of Breast Milk, Tubercular Diseases, Physical Weakness.
PRICE: ¥2.00, ¥5.50, ¥16.00
BIOLEBER
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazimati, Higasi-ku, Osaka. Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking, China.

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION MERCHANT
ESTABLISHED 1876
KOBE——YOKOHAMA

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

"Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"

MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

PRODUCERS and SELLERS of

COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS.